

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.92

March 7, 1916. 61 Temperature 6 a.m. 2 p.m. 65
84 Humidity 78

March 7, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 69 65

7159 日四初月二

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

日二拜禮 號七月三英海香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

A GREAT MUTINY IS REPORTED FROM SMYRNA.
THE BRITISH STEAMER RUTHESAY HAS BEEN SUNK.
A POLITICAL CRISIS IS CONSIDERED IMMINENT AT ATHENS.
THE GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED GROUND WON AT THIAVILLE.
M. VENIZELOS HAS BECOME RECONCILED TO KING CONSTANTINE.
THE FRENCH LINE AT VERDUN FORMS A 7-KILOMETRE RECTANGLE.
THE COMMANDER OF THE MOEWE HAS BEEN GIVEN THE IRON CROSS.
THREE ZEPPELINS HAVE VISITED ENGLAND AND DROPPED 40 BOMBS.
ZEPPELIN RAIDERS DAMAGED A BLOCK OF ALMSHOUSES IN ENGLAND.
TURKISH ENVOYS ARE VISITING SWITZERLAND TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.
ZEPPELIN RAIDERS KILLED 3 MEN, 4 WOMEN & 5 CHILDREN IN ENGLAND.
IT IS REPORTED THAT TURKEY IS CONSIDERING PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

The French Line at Verdun.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 6, 2.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the line on which the French are so brilliantly holding up the Germans is the first of three lines covering Verdun.

It starts from Vacher-sa-Ville and crosses the Poivre crest, the Douaumont plateau and the villages of Vaux and Dambloup, forming practically a rectangle, over seven miles deep.
The Germans have wrecked regiment after regiment on this solid mass of defences.

Germans Evacuate Positions Won.

March 6, 1.95 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin communique admits the evacuation of a portion of the ground won at Thiaville "before the massed encircling fire of the enemy."

Violent Bombardment on the Meuse.

March 6, 3.30 p.m.
A Paris official message says:—We bombarded important points in Argonne. There has been no infantry action north of Verdun, but there has been a violent bombardment on the left bank of the Meuse, together with an intermittent action at Douaumont. We bombarded the enemy's communications at Woerter.

A Review of the Verdun Battle.

March 6, 4.45 p.m.
Lord Northcliffe, who is visiting Verdun, publishes a striking review of the battle in the Times. He states that the French losses are insignificant, whereas it is known that the German 3rd and 18th Corps were entirely spent, and that the 7th Reserve Corps had lost half, and the 15th Corps three quarters, of their available strength by the evening of March 3. The Germans likewise spent part of the 113th Division and the 5th Reserve Corps of the Bavarian Ersatz Division.

The prisoners come from all parts of the Empire. One relates that, on February 21, his company was two hundred rifles and four officers. By February 22 it numbered seventy rifles and one officer. None of the prisoners estimated the losses at less than a third of the total effectives, and it can safely be assumed that the German losses are at least a hundred thousand.

The prisoners have horror and misery so clearly depicted on their countenances that no other evidence is required of the tragedy through which they have passed.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

March 6, 2.25 p.m.
The British steamer Ruthesay has been sunk.
[The Ruthesay was a vessel of 2,007 tons, built in 1891 by Messrs. W. Gray & Co., of West Hartlepool, for the Ruthesay Steamship Co., Ltd.]

THE MOEWE'S ADVENTURES.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
A Berlin telegram says that Commander Count Dohna is aboard the Moewe, and that there are 103 Indians among the captured sailors.
Count Dohna has received the Iron Cross (1st Class), while the crew receive the 2nd Class Cross.
Count Dohna has been ordered to meet the Kaiser to report on his adventures.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID CASUALTIES.

March 6, 3.35 p.m.
An official statement says:—It is believed that three Zeppelins participated in last night's raid, and that they took various courses, apparently uncertain as to their bearings. The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Essex and Kent. About forty bombs were dropped, three men, four women and five children were killed, and thirty-three persons injured. The material damage consisted of two terraces destroyed, and one office, a public house, a cafe, several shops and a block of almshouses damaged.

TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY TIRED OF THE WAR.

Said to be Considering Peace Negotiations.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says that, according to the official daily review, it is reported that Turkey is considering peace negotiations, on the initiative of Talaat Bey.

Envoys Sent to Switzerland.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
The Corrier Della Sera says that two Turkish envoys have been sent to Switzerland to negotiate with the Allies.

Great Mutiny at Smyrna.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
A Salonica telegram states that a great mutiny is reported from Smyrna, owing to the hardships being suffered by the troops and their hostility to the Germans.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN GREECE.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
A Cairo telegram states that, according to private information from Athens, M. Venizelos has had several interviews with King Constantine, with whom he is now reconciled.
A political crisis in Athens is considered imminent.

CONTROLLED MUNITION WORKS.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George announces that there are now 3,052 controlled munition establishments.

A BRITISH LOAN IN AMERICA.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
According to the Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent, arrangements have virtually been concluded for a new big British loan.

PORTUGAL SEIZES MORE GERMAN SHIPS.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
Portugal has seized four German steamers at Madeira.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Clemenceau's newspaper L'Homme Enchaîné has been suspended for a week.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD TREBIZOND.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that Russian destroyers bombarded Trebizond and destroyed several vessels in the harbour. The Turkish batteries replied, but unavailingly.

THE DISCOVERY OF SHELLS AT SHANGHAI.

March 6, 1.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says that on the French Concession the police found in a well, on the premises of a German, eight cases of Hotchkiss shells of a size useful for arming merchantmen.

This German was recently prominent in connection with the seizure of a large consignment of small arms destined for India. Other discoveries are anticipated.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SOCIALIST SPEAKS OUT.

March 5, 3.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says:—In the Prussian Diet Dr. Liebknecht delivered a fierce outburst against the Censorship. He said mention of the trials of peace demonstrators and food rioters were prohibited and the population was ignorant of how these were growing. He denounced the atrocities by the German troops in the occupied territories and the release of gaoled birds to join the Army where already there were masses of men of hideous lasciviousness. He dwelt on the political persecution by which hundreds who were imprisoned were not allowed to consult lawyers and said a new police department has been inaugurated to deal with peace propagandists. Dr. Liebknecht caused a scene by affirming that these conditions were breeding revolutionists. The cries for help from the prisons and from the slaves of distress were stifled to-day, but one day they would be heard to rouse mankind to a holy war for peace. Dr. Liebknecht was describing the reign of terror in Austria when the closure was applied.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

French Confidence in the Verdun Issue.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

March 5, 3.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the battle at Verdun was most furious throughout yesterday, but the evening found the position of our adversaries unchanged. The enemy continued their maximum efforts against the village of Douaumont and tried every expedient of frightfulness, but were powerless against the heroic French resistance. The losses of the enemy were most disproportionate to the expenditure of energy, far exceeding those of the French, whose reserves of men and munitions are ample for all emergencies. The two days' onslaught in the second phase of the battle was not marked by the slightest advance, and, moreover, the enemy had no longer the advantage of a surprise, while the ground is so torn up by the ceaseless bombardment, that it cannot be organised scientifically. The German survivors are fatigued and the fresh troops are demoralised by the sight of the mounds of corpses, of which 50,000 are lying in front of the French lines. Hence the issue is awaited in Paris without the slightest anxiety.

Another German Claim.

March 5, 3.10 p.m.
A Berlin communique claims the capture of another 37 guns and 75 machine guns at Verdun and a thousand prisoners at Douaumont.

Heavy Bombardment.

March 6, 1.25 a.m.
A Paris communique states:—There is a heavy bombardment in Woivre in the region of Fresnois and east of Haumont. Our artillery is most active on the whole front and cannonaded the enemy marching north of Vacher-sa-Ville near Bois Fosse and the outskirts of Louvemont. A French aeroplane last night dropped several bombs on the station at Conflans, where there is the greatest activity.

Brilliant Recapture of "International Trench."

March 6, 1.25 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters the recapture of the "International Trench" on the bluff of the Ypres salient on March 3 was even more brilliant than was at first thought. The Germans had feverishly consolidated therein. The British infantry assault was delivered at 4.30 in the morning and the Germans were discovered packed in dugouts and craters, hiding from the terrible artillery preparation. Five officers and 250 men were taken prisoners. Our casualties were surprisingly light. Several counter-attacks have since been attempted but have bloodily failed. The ever-increasing power of our resources was clearly manifested in the two days' fighting which has been more costly to the enemy than any recent action on the British front.

Satisfactory Situation at Verdun.

March 6, 6.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris quotes a semi-official message which says: The situation before Verdun is stationary but satisfactory. The enemy is fruitlessly endeavouring to dislodge us from the outskirts of the village of Douaumont, which we hold strongly. The Germans plastered the sector between Bois Haumont and Douaumont with shells of all calibres, but were unable to gain an inch. The failure to make any progress justifies the increase of confidence of victory.

THE POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

March 5, 3.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Pope, in a new appeal for peace, says he cannot witness in silence Europe tearing itself to pieces. His Holiness repeats the proposal that each belligerent should declare its desires but should be ready to make sacrifices resulting in a lasting peace which would be just to all.

DEFENCES OF SUEZ CANAL.

March 5, 11.40 p.m.
A Cairo telegram states: Members of the Assembly visited the Suez Canal defences and the great military camp. They admired the splendid dispositions and installations and returned with an ineffaceable impression of the solidity of the defences and the adequateness of the force should the enemy be foolish enough to attempt an attack. They also watched the evolutions of warships in the Canal and aeroplanes overhead.

SURVIVORS OF ITALIAN SHIP.

March 5, 11.40 p.m.
The fifty-four seamen landed at Athens from an Italian ship which had been sunk in the Mediterranean were from the Giava, not the Java as previously stated.

A GERMAN ARMY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Riveting the Yoke on Turkey.

Salonica, January 22.—Were it not for the excellence of its source, (writes the Times correspondent) I should feel inclined to doubt the accuracy of the report that reaches me to-day to the effect that no fewer than 50,000 German troops have lately arrived at Constantinople, and that further German forces are expected there shortly. There can be little doubt, however, that the news is true.

This sudden and unexpected descent of a German army on the Turkish capital is viewed with deep distrust and resentment by all Turks save Enver Pasha and a small band of adherents whose very lives depend upon the maintenance of German domination at Istanbul. My informant does not believe that the Kaiser's troops are intended for the much advertised Egyptian expedition. On the contrary, he states that while the Young Turks still hanker after that adventure, the Germans have set their faces against it, realising the virtual impossibility of success in that direction.

The foreign legions now being poured into Turkey are primarily intended to rivet the yoke under which Turkey is groaning. There have been several plots against the present hated oligarchy, and they have been stamped out with ruthless savagery. That willing and capable adept in German frightfulness, Enver Pasha, governs by terror alone, and my informant states that swift and secret executions, or rather assassinations, are of daily occurrence. In one night lately 21 Turkish officers suspected of disaffection were dropped with stones round their necks into the Bosphorus. Before the arrival of the German Army there had been many broils between the Turks and the Germans, and in one of these 10 Turkish and five German officers lost their lives. Henceforward there is little likelihood of such signs of hostility to Germany being repeated until we and our Allies rid the Turkish nation of its oppressors.

Trespassing in Government Quarters.

Before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two Chinese were charged with trespassing on Government premises. Mr. Dallock said it was reported to him that there were a lot of men in the coolie quarter on Monday morning. They did not reside there, and they were gambling. Of late there had been a good many petty larcenies from the office. A fine of \$2 each was imposed.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

Friday, March 10.
The Currency Problem—Lecture by Mr. J. M. Xavier, City Hall, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, March 11.
A.D.C. Performance of "The Angel in the House", 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, March 22.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders; noon.

Wednesday, March 23.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders; 11.30 a.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Forthcoming Marriage.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Edgcombe Baber, of Malay States, rubber planter, to Mary (Birdie), only daughter of W. H. and Dorothea Brocklebank, of "Ingram," Logan River, Southern Queensland.

Penang Wireless.

The Singapore Post Office has issued a circular announcing the working of the Wireless Stations at Singapore and Penang. The normal range by day is 350 miles, by night 700 miles, and the normal wave length 600 metres. Coast and land time charges are 17 cents per word.

"Mr. Wu" in Vienna.

A recent visitor to Vienna was surprised to find the English play "Mr. Wu" to be a most popular evening entertainment and greatly advertised. He went to the Neues Wiener Volks-theater to see it, and ascertained that the cause of its popularity is the domination of the principal character, a Chinese over an English business man.

Rinderpest in the Philippines.

With the rinderpest apparently spreading beyond all possibility of immediate control by the government authorities, and with the disease already attacking the cattle and carabao in Manila itself, the cattle plague situation is looked upon as more serious than it has been for years, says the Manila Bulletin.

German Money Matters.

The German Government is striving to obtain another £50,000,000 by the creation and levy of fresh taxes. Thus it is hoped that the growing deficit may be momentarily checked. A tobacco monopoly is probable, but at any rate, tobacco and cigarettes are set down on the black-list for taxation, and the measure will be applied after April 1. This will add 20 per cent to the present retail prices. German estimates assume that this new impost will produce about £4,800,000. Other new taxes are mentioned, such as electricity, insurance policies, posters, and advertisements. Moreover, the present taxes on cigars, on letter postage, telegrams, and telephone messages will be raised.

A Loss to Tropical Medical Science.

The death is reported of Sir Francis Henry Lovell, Dean of the London School of Tropical Medicine, who died in Hampstead on 28th ult. in his 72nd year. By his death the study of tropical medicine loses one of its most zealous advocates. He began his life work as Colonial Surgeon of Sierra Leone, 1873-1878. Here, and in the West Indies, he saw for himself how terrible were the effects of fevers of the malarial and yellow type, and was able to form opinions as to the necessities of dealing with the problem of combating them.—London and China Express.

Shanghai's Boy Scouts.

An interesting competition between the patrols of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th troops of the Chinese Boy Scouts was held at Shanghai last Saturday week. The events, says the N. C. Daily News, included Semaphore and Morse station signalling; Scout's pace; first aid; music; knot-tying; judging areas and distances; observation (Kim's game); and drill. There were fifteen competing patrols, and some interesting work, dear to the heart of Baden-Powell, was accomplished. The Shanghai Troop won the competition easily with 220 points, the other troops gaining 80 between them. Among the judges were Dr. Patrick, Messrs. A. J. Stewart, G. S. F. Kemp, A. F. T. Holland, Edward Evans, Junr.; the Scoutmasters of the 2nd, 7th and 8th troops, and District Scoutmaster H. R. Hertalet.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of candy dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



NEW MODELS OF THE FAMOUS WEBER & ALLISON PIANOS.

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS—
MOUTRIE'S.

THE SLACKER.

And what Came of His Conscientious Objections.

Since the outbreak of war his life had been quite the reverse of comfortable. Pal after pal of his joined the ranks, and he had talked with them on their prospects after they had got their khaki. Jolly boys they were, too, and, at first, they merely expressed mild surprise that he did not enlist. But, with generous hearts, they made excuse upon excuse for him, until one by one they went into the trenches, some to return wounded, others to "go west." Who could blame them if they were a little bitter? Who would deny them the right to grumble a bit? Who shall say they had not the licence to ask why they should have to fight when slackers like he were skunking at home and doing nothing? He was quite big and strong, the picture of health and strength,—as well able to abouder a gun as they, and just as fit to take a turn in the trenches. No wonder it puzzled them, as it did—for a while. Then that small but insistent voice whispered its incredible message, and left them no shadow of room for doubt that he was a victim of Cowardice.

His khaki-clad friends fell away from him one by one. They had no use for such as he, though, in all fairness to them, let it be said they were not altogether devoid of sympathy for him. But, good fellows that they were, they were at last driven to unburden their minds concerning him, so tired were they of his paltry excuses.

Often their remarks filled him with burning shame, and then he was almost rash enough to enlist. But always Cowardice was there ready to grab him by the coat-collar and haul him with scant ceremony from the very doors of the Recruiting Station, prompting him to gaze vacantly into the first shop window available while a new batch of recruits, not yet out of muffs, went swinging by.

And so time went on, with always the dread spectre in the background, for ever holding over him a threatening hand—Compulsion. If that became law, what then? "If the Government said "Compulsion", then he was indeed lost. The Government did say "Compulsion", but, thank heavens, they had remembered such as he, and had inserted a Conscientious Objections' Clause. There was still a loophole. This saving clause seemed to give him a new lease of life; his stride became more jaunty. So it came his turn to appear before the local Tribunal, to state why he objected to doing his share in the life and death struggle. And glibly he told them that he objected to spilling the blood of his fellow-men. That was all. He did not think they could want any better explanation than that. He was half-way to the exit when his progress was rudely interrupted by a

AVERAGE AGE OF
MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.

Late Marriage in Kyushu.

From the fact that people of warm climates generally marry earlier than those in colder countries it has been generally thought that the people of Kyushu, which is the warmest part of Japan, marry earlier than those in other parts of the country. From official statistics published, it would appear, however, that such is not the case. According to the latest official census the average age of Japanese men is put at 32 and that of women at 29. In the units of these average ages, however, are included a large number of men and women making a second and third marriage. The average age of marriage has therefore had to be sought only in respect of men and women at first marriage, and the result obtained has been 27 and 23 respectively. By way of comparison the average ages of men and women at first marriage in the various districts of Kyushu are given below—

Prefecture	Men	Women
Fukuoka	27.58	23.28
Saga	27.25	23.16
Nagasaki	28.04	23.83
Kumamoto	28.08	23.93
Oita	27.23	23.17
Miyazaki	26.83	23.20
Kagoshima	28.14	24.17
Okinawa	26.94	24.77

As will be seen from the above the average age of marriage in Kyushu is, contrary to the popular belief, actually higher than that for the whole country, though Kyushu is, generally speaking, the most prosperous part of Japan. In this connection it will be interesting to note that the age of marriage in the north-eastern provinces, which are the least favoured in the country, being frequently subject to famines and other calamities, is the lowest in Japan, while late marriages are more frequent in such large cities as Tokyo and Osaka. In the case of these Japanese figures it will be necessary to make some allowances for the delay that takes place in some instances in registering marriages; still there has been a positive tendency to late marriages in recent years as compared with, say, two decades ago.

burly sergeant, who at one time had had recruiting duties, but who was now on sterner business. Our slacker was yanked with small courtesy back to the Chairman of the Tribunal, a genial old tradesman with six sons fighting at the Front, who quite obviously relished the task of informing him that, in view of his objection to spilling blood, he must make himself useful in another sphere of labour, to wit—mine-sweeping, where there would be liberal opportunities for his own blood being spilled.

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Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

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TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part, lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

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TO LET.—A splendid set of Office Rooms on the First floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.), comprising three large and two small rooms with out-houses and servants' quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the banks, and shipping offices. Rent moderate. Apply to—
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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

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WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started? Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

MILLER-DENING.—On the 7th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. N.C. Pope, Charles, eldest son of Charles Miller, of Portsmouth, England, to Flora Victoria, second daughter of the late Walter Denning, of Sendai, Japan. (Japan papers please copy.)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRADE WAR.

At last, and after repeated urging from the business men of the Empire, the Home Government has given its assent to the declaration of a definite post-war trade campaign. For whole decades before the war, British eyes were offended a dozen times a day by the sight of the "Made in Germany" trade-mark, and it was useless to protest, seeing that our rivals were succeeding by virtue of their greater thoroughness and industry, as well as by reason of the better education and training of their business men and the greater economy followed among their artisan population. Having flooded the Home market with their wares, the Germans next sought, and in many cases obtained, a firm foothold in the King's dominions overseas, and then embarked on their gigantic and cleverly-planned attempt to drive our manufacturers out of the Chinese, native African and South American markets.

All this while, our people remained quiescent, partly from their innate "make-doism" where enterprise in hot countries is concerned, and partly because they were firmly convinced that no human power could deprive us of our commercial prestige overseas. To-day they know better. Yet, even now, reading between the lines of the wires received during the past week or two, it is not difficult to see that our Government had to be taken by the neck, so to speak, by the Allies and the Dominions before it would consent to bestir itself in a right direction. And this sluggishness can hardly be said to augur favourably for the success of future British efforts, unless the business men can find means of bringing pressure to bear on the sentimentalists. Unless they can do this, there will still be a host of opposition to anything sane and practical from some at Home who, it appears, would like to see the country ruined by Free Trade and every other abomination, and who seem to think that we Britishers have next to no right to be in our own Colonies at all, if our being there happens to inconvenience the foreigners.

We have of late published many statements from practical financiers who know the East, all of which show that Britain has, for years past, been conscientiously occupied in cutting her own throat where China is concerned; and it may be added that her policy here has been pretty much what it has been elsewhere: that of considering everyone's interests before those of her own people. The appointment of a Ministry of Commerce and the admission of the statesman from the Dominions into a larger voice in Imperial matters is a magnificent countermove to all this; but even that is not enough. The grip of the Foreign Office representatives on our trade affairs abroad must be relaxed, and inducements—instead of stumbling blocks—must be thrown in the way of the British exporter, dealer, agent and traveller. Final steps, too, must be taken to prevent the Germans from squeezing a way into Britain and the Colonies again. We are getting along very nicely in Hongkong without them and, if the Home Government will but play the game by the merchants, and the merchants by themselves, we are far more likely to drive our enemies out of the China market than they are to drive us out. We shall look forward with intense interest to the deliberations of the Allied Trade Conference, the more so that we have greater faith in the practicality and foresight of our brothers-in-arms than in those of our own people.

More About "Some."

The comments which we printed yesterday in regard to the origin and use of the word "some" in certain connections has prompted a Cornish reader to advance the claims of his county in the matter. He says the word is in common every-day use in the Delectable Duchy, in the most peculiar connections, too. For example, country folk will speak of the weather being "some wet," meaning very wet, or, similarly, of the landlord being "some good" towards them. Using the word in another sense, they will speak of there having been "some people"—meaning many people—at such and such a gathering, or of there being "some wheat crop" this year. The word, in fact, used in the most unorthodox fashion, has wormed itself into the common speech of the people, and probably has many centuries of such usage behind it. As to when it first made its appearance along the lines quoted, it would be hard to say, but in connection with the tendency in some quarters to regard the expression as a pure Americanism, it must, of course, be remembered that there is a very strong link between America and Cornwall from the fact that Cornish miners, or "Cousin Jackies," are to be found in practically every mining camp in the States. There is probably not a village family in Cornwall which has not relatives in some part of America. And that has practically been the case ever since the days of the Californian gold "rush"—and perhaps even before those days.

Railways Needed.

Two interesting points which have a bearing on railway development in China occur in the most recently issued Customs Reports dealing with trade at certain frontier ports. One of these states that business between Tali and Yunnan-fu is largely dependent on the rate of the mule hire, which, varying considerably from time to time, seriously affects the selling price of goods. That factor, it is remarked, would be eliminated by the construction of a much-needed railway in the district affected. The other point is contained in the report devoted to Meng-tze, where, it is stated, the number of pack-animals in use is declining, owing to the increased railway facilities available. These two extracts show very clearly that the railway is bound to become a beneficial factor to trade in China and that, without it, there is small prospect of new sources of business being tapped. If China were only covered with a huge network of railways, the opportunities for trade expansion would be increased a million-fold. The aggravating circumstance about it all is that the Chinese realise that fact just as much as foreigners do—or they profess to, at any rate—and yet they tarry on in the same old way, year in and year out. And we fear that, so long as China continues to manage, or mismanage her own affairs, we may look in vain for any marked change in the situation.

"Pancake Day."

The Englishman would perhaps not be the Englishman if his Calendar were not, to a great extent, regulated according to the desires of his stomach. Christmas to him is, very largely, the feast of the plum pudding and the mince-pie; Epiphany means twelfth-cake, Easter—salmon and lamb, Pentecost—gooseberry tart, Michaelmas—goose, and to-day, Shrove Tuesday, —pancakes. All of this would seem to imply that we began by being a religious people and ended by being merely a gluttonous one; or that, whilst rejecting the older forms and obligations of religion, we still clung to what was good-to-eat in connection with them. Be that as it may, Shrove Tuesday does not mean—as it did with our medieval fathers—the day for obtaining shrift, or abscolution, but the day for eating the pancakes which was the Lenten and non-meat dish that signified the carnival; the goodbye to meat. But pancakes, if cooked properly, are none the less good, for all this, and we throw all good Britishers would be sorry to see the old custom die out.

DAY BY DAY

HE WHO RESPECTS HIMSELF IS SAFE FROM OTHERS.
HE WEARS A COAT OF MAIL
THAT NONE CAN PIERCE.—Longfellow.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 54; fog.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63; dull.

The Mails.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Closed peras. Tanta Maru at 11 a.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Anhai at 3 p.m. to-day.
French Mail.—Closed per a.s. Atlantique at 4 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Polynesian at 4 p.m. to-morrow.
French Mail.—Due per a.s. Polynesian to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Nankin to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 115th anniversary of the Battle of Aboukir.

Removing Stone.

A fine of \$5 was inflicted in the case of a Chinese charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with removing stone from Wanchai Road.

An Obstruction.

A Chinese shopkeeper was charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with allowing the iron cage of his shop door to encroach on the footpath three or four inches. He was fined \$1.

Zinc from a Sign-board.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing zinc from a sign-board. Inspector McDonald said the offence was not so common now as was the case twelve months ago. Defendant was given three months' imprisonment.

Raid on Gamblers.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wood, a Chinese was charged with keeping a common gambling house at 37, Elgin Street. Ten others were charged with frequenting. All pleaded guilty and the charge against the first defendant was not pressed, but on the lesser count all were fined \$3. Inspector Brazil said that gambling had been going on there for some time, and the house was properly fitted up for the purpose.

An Unfortunate Stroll.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of 10 gunny bags from the China Sugar Refining Company. Inspector Sim said it was not known how the defendant got into the godown belonging to the Company. He was seen passing No. 1 Police Station, and the bags were identified as belonging to the China Sugar Refining Co. Defendant was sent to prison for a month, and four hours' stocks was also prescribed for him.

Stole Bulbs from a Temple.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, a Chinese was charged with stealing three electric bulbs valued at \$2 from the Sikh Temple, Morrison Hill. Inspector Sim said the man was caught by the Chinese caretaker detaching the bulbs from the globes. The caretaker said he saw defendant in the temple, and when he searched him he found the bulbs in his pocket. Defendant said he knew nothing about them. He was sent to prison for a month and was ordered to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

An Inconvenient Relationship.

A Chinese was charged on remand, before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a box containing several articles of clothing. The case was adjourned yesterday in order to give defendant an opportunity to find his brother, to whom he alleged the clothes belonged. Inspector Sullivan now said that the man who defendant said was his brother denied the fact, and defendant himself now admitted it was not true. A fine of \$15 or a month was imposed.

DAPHNE AT THE FLOWER SHOW.

My Dear Violet,

We have just had our annual Flower Show and as I know you take a keen interest in flowers I am going to tell you all about it. The flowers, the vegetables and the prizes were simply splendid and the things I learnt there were quite astounding. As the Committee remarked, it was a most successful show judged from the number of exhibits which were disqualified, and I really wonder how anyone managed to get his plants and flowers in the right classes at all, after having had a peep at the schedule issued by the Society. I never thought the English language was so tricky before. I always thought that an annual thing was a plant that flowered year after year, but I find that this is not the case, as such a plant would be called a perennial in the language of flowers. An annual, apparently, is a plant which is born, flowers and dies within twelve months. This is where three pots of hyacinths came to grief. They were pushing up their beautiful little heads and looking so bright when the judges came along and asked them in the most withering tones what they were doing there. It appears they had been put in the class for six pots of annuals and the shock to their feelings was so great that they refused to open any of their lovely flowers.

Three pots of dianthus had the honour ticket with "disqualified" printed in large letters attached to them because they were shown as carnations. Now it appears that a dianthus is not a carnation but a carnation is a dianthus. It is fearfully perplexing, but how is anyone to remember all this until the next show comes round? Three pots of narcissus, you know, the lovely China New Year flower, were disqualified because they were shown in pots of water. Last year the same exhibitor of these flowers had his exhibit disqualified because they were in soil. He does not know what to do for next year, but is not worrying much as he understands that if he is disqualified three years in succession in the same class he will get the lovely silver cup. So there appears some compensation after all. I have just looked up my schedule and it says that plants exhibited must be grown in the pots in which they are shown. But it does not say how many minutes, hours, days, months or years they must be grown in them before the judges come round. I think I'll write to the Secretary and ask him.

In the class for six bunches of cut flowers, distinct varieties, the best exhibit had the fatal card attached to it and I was not pleased as to the reason. After making enquiries, without result, I was fortunate in coming across one of the Show officials, who kindly explained the matter. He told me that varieties did not mean varieties in this case, but species, and, as a consequence, the two charming bunches of different varieties of sweet peas brought the number of varieties in the exhibit down to five. I hope I have made myself clear.

In a class for three pots of ferns, three pots of those beautiful drooping asparagus ferns were shown, but the judges still had a few disqualifying tickets left, and that was all the decoration the poor things got. When the exhibitor asked for an explanation you may be sure that he got it, for all the officials seemed to have been primed to the same answers. He was told that the plants were not ferns at all, but flowering plants; they were first-cousins, or something of the sort, to those lovely big white lilies which we used to buy in Flower Street about Easter time.

There was a class for three pots of French marigolds, and out of the three exhibits two of them came under the displeasure of the judges. These two unfortunate exhibits were said by the all-knowing ones to be African marigolds, and I think they were right. In the class for a bouquet of wildflowers great consternation was caused by the ominous card making its appearance. This was a children's class, but it made no difference; the judges were adamant. The flower which was

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state—

Musketry Results.

The Chief Inspector (Musketry) reports the following results for Ranges A to D in Part 2:—

Inter Platoon Totals.

1 No. 2 Platoon No. 1 Company.
2 No. 4 Platoon No. 1 Company.
3 No. 1 Platoon No. 1 Company.
4 No. 2 Platoon No. 2 Company.
5 No. 4 Platoon No. 2 Company.
6 No. 3 Platoon No. 2 Company.
7 No. 4 Platoon No. 3 Company.
8 No. 1 Platoon No. 2 Company.
9 No. 1 Platoon No. 3 Company.
10 No. 2 Platoon No. 3 Company.
11 No. 3 Platoon No. 3 Company.
12 No. 3 Platoon No. 1 Company.

Inter Company Totals.

1 No. 1 Company.
2 No. 2 Company.
3 No. 3 Company.

The best shooting at these Ranges was done by the Staff N.C. Officers.

Mounted Police.

Mr. G. W. Gegg, for the present attached to the Mounted Patrols by courtesy of the O.C. H.K.V.R., is placed in charge of this detachment. All Members of whatever rank will be subject to his orders and will not be passed out for Patrol duty except on his recommendation. Until further orders the Mounted Police will attend at the Jockey Club Stables at 5.30 p.m. each night and report themselves to Mr. Gegg, or in his absence, to Trooper Scull.

Motor Patrols.

More men are required for Motor Police Patrols. Applications should be sent to Staff Inspector Clarke or to this Office.

Band Practice.

Thursday, 9th. March, at 8.00 p.m. sharp.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

March	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total to 6th inst.
	178	183	177	181	177	178	1,050
							Daily average 175.00

the cause of all the trouble was one of those big purple Azaleas which one of the officials said is not wild. It certainly looked quite tame. Some lovely bunches of violets and mignonettes were decorated with the disqualified order because they were not shown in their regulation stands. In fact they were shown in a state of nudity without stand, without vases, without anything. I did not notice so many iron crosses, I mean black cards, amongst the vegetables, but in the class for onions there were one or two exhibitions which had this award because they thought leaves were onions. I had a look at the onions which obtained the prizes, but I could not distinguish them from leeks until one of the officials explained the difference. He showed me that the leaves of the onions were really round and green, whilst those of leeks were flat and something like straps.

I had intended to tell you all about the prizewinners but if I do, I shall not be in time for the mail. I must, however, mention the three lovely pots of geraniums shown by Sir Paul Chater. They were simply magnificent and won the admiration of all.

Yours in haste,

DAPHNE.

P.S.—I hear that the poor Secretary has been receiving I don't know how many letters from people who only received the little two-inch card awards for their exhibits, and that he, the Society, the President, the Committee, and the Judges, have had the most violent, vituperative, poured upon them. And thus is virtue rewarded. It is said that the Secretary immediately rushed round and insured himself in every office in the Colony and now he does not care—a nickel.—Daphne.

THE "STURDY WARRIORS."

The following topical song, to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, the boys are marching," was sung at the recent dinner of the "B" Company, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve:—

Now a little song I'll sing
And perhaps amusement bring
To a few of you assembled
Here to-night.
It's about our gallant corps
And it's needless to say more,
Than it's formed of sturdy warriors,
Sound and—sight!

CHORUS.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, as we go
marching
Around the cricket ground until
we're dead.
Never mind the dust and sweat,
They'll make soldiers of us yet;
We're prepared to die as long as
it's in bed.

When we're out upon parade
We soon show of what we're
made.
As we skip around like little
Fairy elves,
But "Bear firm upon the march"
Soon eliminates the stork,
As our Sergeant shouts,
"Oh! Damn it, sort yourselves."

Now of duties we have got
Quite a well-assorted lot,
As we guard and shift the
prisoners
Without fear,
Our renown will spread afar,
When we get that Kowloon Bar
For it's then by Gum! You'll see us
Shift the beer.

At Tai Ho Wun, you know
We just now do sentry-go
As we keep our weary vigil on
The Shore;
Yes, it may seem rather hard
But that cable we must guard,
In case they haul it in
From Singapore.

Of etiquette our corps
Has a most abundant store;
You're supposed to know it all,
You must not ask.
So when officers pass by,
Do not smack your lips and sigh
As you sniff the "Johnny
Walker."
In their flask.

On field days, if you're dry
As the desert of Gobi,
Do not sink into the depth
Of deep despair;
As the Canteen we draw near
You may get a whiff of beer
But you'll find the booze has all
been stored
In Bond.

Now the German swine have gone
There's no cause for us the
mourn,
For our cartridges we'll biff off
At the butt.
Though it's not to be compared
With the pleasure we've been
spared
Ssy—of accidently shooting thro'
The huts.

We were up upon a perch,
Just as quiet as a church,
When the Huns came out the
Silvery
Moon to view,
Our instructions were to see
They made no attempt to flee
Or start a-digging down to
Timbuctoo.

Alleged Forger Remanded.

A remand was to-day ordered in the case of the Chinese charged with forging the signatures of two school teachers and thereby drawing their wages.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Reported Attack on the Whampoa Forts.

Another disturbance at Whampoa is reported in a local vernacular paper: the *Tsing Wen Yat Po*. It is stated that, in the early hours of this morning, an attack was made by "the rebels" on the Whampoa Forts and on the cruiser *Chao Hao*. The attack was apparently repulsed without difficulty by Government troops and sailors.

CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Piracy in Pearl River.

Canton, March 5.
Last Wednesday six gentlemen stepped on board a sampans-boat from the *Chou Tau Jai* wharf in Honam to be taken to a Hong-kong steamer. The boatman who gave his name as Lo Faw noticed they were well dressed and apparently well-to-do men and as he had no other passengers on that trip he determined to rob them. Accordingly he proposed to a professional thief on the wharf, that he, the thief, should follow them in a boat and when they were in midstream rob them.

In going to the steamer the boatman took such a roundabout course that the passengers protested, whereupon the boatman said the tide had carried him out of the way. Suddenly a boat drew alongside and the thief and his comrades boarded the sampans with drawn revolvers. They took everything of value from the passengers and were about to withdraw when, unfortunately for them and their nefarious designs, a patrol boat came in sight and the entire band of petty thieves were caught. Canton justice was given them: they were shot the next morning.

Cannon for Yunnan Defence.

On the 2nd inst. word was received that a man-of-war had arrived in Wangpoo from Peking with more than ten cannon to be used in the struggle with the revolutionists in Yunnan. A Canton gunboat was at once despatched to bring the cannon to Canton. The Peking gunboat was reported to have departed on Saturday for the north.

Office of Treasurer to be Removed.

The Finance Commissioner, Mr. Chung Kai Yee, has petitioned for permission to remove his offices from Gee Hoi Street to the old location at the head of Sheung Moon Tai. The Commissioner said the present place is unfit for the work and that it was well known that there were many strongholds of robbers and revolutionists near by and they had threatened to blow up the building and loot the treasury. Governor Cheong gave his consent and it is thought the transfer will soon take place.

The Fatal Accident.

One of the Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s steamers plying between here and Shanghai, on arriving in port last Tuesday reported a distressing accident en route. The deck coolies while shifting cargo missed their footing and fell into the hold. One was killed instantly, breaking his neck, and the other suffered a broken leg. He was taken to the Red Cross Hospital for treatment.

Army for Shantung.

Robbers and revolutionists have been making a great deal of disturbance in Shun-tak for about a year. In order to cope with the situation efficiently, Commander Ho Man-pui has been sent there with his entire quota of soldiers.

Kwangsi Wants Bullets.

Word has come from Kwangsi that they have an army of valiant soldiers ready to send to help to quell the Yunnan rebels but they have no bullets. So they beg General Lung Chai-kwong to send them twenty boxes as soon as possible.

LETTER-CARRYING.

Instructions which Need Revising.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning, with carrying letters into the Colony.

Inspector McDonald said the Postmaster General did not wish to proceed. There were only three letters.

His Worship:—Who made the charge?
Inspector McDonald—I did, sir. The police had permission to go so from the Postmaster General about three months ago, and were instructed to accept bail at about \$1 a letter.

His Worship—I think the instructions should be revised, and the charges should only be made by the Postmaster General. The defendant will be discharged.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Chinese butcher has reported to the Police that while on his way from Kowloon City to another village, where he was going to buy pork, he saw two men on the roadside, and, as he got near them, he held up his lantern to see who they were. They immediately set upon him, one of them getting him by the throat, whilst the other bound his legs with the girdle at his side. The two then proceeded to rob him of the money in his possession. They took from him \$10, and then ran away, leaving him to get loose as best he could.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

At the Police court this morning, before Mr. Wood, a Chinese was charged with assaulting a woman. Inspector McDonald said the woman had been drawing water at a street fountain and defendant passed and put his leg astride the bucket. She resented this, and threw some of the water over him, and he retaliated by pushing her down. She was taken to the Police Station where she feigned to be unconscious.

His Worship:—Was she putting it on?
Inspector McDonald:—Yes, she was certainly shamming. Sometimes she would stealthily open an eye to see what was going on. I sent her to the Hospital, and the doctor said there was nothing the matter with her.

Defendant was bound over for 12 months in the sum of \$50.

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE."

Notwithstanding that the City Hall on Saturday night was packed to overflowing on the occasion of the initial performance by the A.D.C. of "The Angel in the House," last night further showed the marked interest which is taken in the play, for the theatre was again well filled.

Praise has already been showered upon those taking part, and little is left to be added in this direction. It would be manifestly unfair to criticise severely, especially since the play is produced for charity, although it would be foolish to say that there is not room for criticism. Taken on the whole, and not paying too much attention to the fact that last night some of the performers forgot certain of their lines, which, however, they promptly picked up, the presentation of the play is a credit to all concerned.

The two outstanding characters, Sir Rupert Bindloes (Mr. M. S. Northcote), and Mr. Sinclair, as "The Angel," are due a little more praise, for they do remarkably well all through, both carrying their parts through to perfection, neither overdoing nor underdoing the characters. The others displayed more assurance than they had done on the previous occasion, and, following out a useful hint, did their best not to forget those at the back by pitching their voices a little higher. The whole performance was a decided success.

THE FULL COURT.

The appeal in connection with the winding up of the Yee Hing Company was proceeded with today before the Full Court, over which Sir Haviland de Souza presided, being accompanied by Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge).

Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the appellants, being instructed by Mr. A. H. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the respondent.

This morning Mr. Eldon Potter continued to address the Court on points of law in connection with the compulsory winding up of Companies.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster next proceeded to address the Court, and said that the Company was formed with a capital of \$200,000. It was alleged that certain of the directors stole 100 chests of opium, which, at the present market price, were worth 1½ million dollars. It was alleged that the shareholders would have the option of saying if they would wind up the Company and divide those enormous profits between them, or, with that enormous sum, they could go on trading on a rising market and make more. By his judgment, his Lordship had deprived the shareholders of their right to decide that question at all. His order, that the Company should be wound up, had brought the Company to bear the costs out of its own estate, of a trial which lasted 33 days.

This afternoon Mr. Sharp opened his arguments for the respondents, saying that his side's view of the law was radically different from that put forth by the other side.

The case was again adjourned.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Play in the Hongkong Tennis Tournament opens to-morrow, when, so far as has been arranged, three matches take place. In the Open Championship Singles, Messrs. Ng Sze-kwong and Ng Sze-cheung will try conclusions; in the Handicap Singles "B," Messrs. O. H. Rutter (over 3/16) and G. W. Sewell (over 1/3) will play off; and in the Handicap Singles "A," Lieut-Col. Faichnis (receives 4/8) and Capt. Milner-Jones (receives 1/1) will meet. Other matches have been fixed for later days in the week, but these will no doubt be considerably added to before the days on which they are fixed come round.

In connection with the Veterans' Handicap Doubles the following entries have been received:—C. Thorne and J. B. Greaves, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and G. Hastings, H. R. Phelps and R. Humphreys, R. E. O. Bird and A. H. Crook, Lieut-Colonel A. L. Watson and Lieut-Colonel Crisp, Major Robertson and W. J. Hodges.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending March 4, 1916:—

Receipts Aggregate for week.		Receipts for 9 weeks	
This Year: ...	\$11,088	\$116,191	
Last Year: ...	10,841	102,096	
Increase: ...	247	14,095	
Decrease: ...			

Scholarship for the Diocesan Girls' School.

At a meeting of the Committee of the above school, held yesterday, a letter was read addressed to Miss Pitts from Messrs. Chan Kai-ming, Sin Tak-lan, Ho Fook and Wong Kam-fook, presenting a Scholarship of \$50 a year to the school in memory of the late Miss Eyre. The Scholarship is to be open to all pupils, irrespective of race, nationality or creed. The Committee gratefully accepted the Scholarship, which is the first the School has received.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
SAUSAGES.

We invite you to inspect the variety of Sausages we have

ALL READY FOR YOUR TABLE,

OXFORD SAUSAGES.
TOMATO " "
POLONY " "

BOLOGNE SAUSAGES.
TONGUE " "
BLOOD " "

LIVER SAUSAGES, &c., &c., &c.

All made on our own premises by our own European Expert.

BILLPOSTING.

The B.A.T. Company Fined.

The British-American Tobacco Company were charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, with fixing posters on the wall at the foot of Battery Path steps, without permission from the Superintendent of Police.

A representative of the Company appeared and admitted the offence, and also added that, so far as he knew, the man they had engaged to do the posting had not seen any notice prohibiting the posting. The place was crowded with posters, so he posted a few more.

Sergeant Pitt:—There is a notice there in English and Chinese. There are other posters there. I had cleared the wall only a little while before.

His Worship said defendants would be fined \$1. There had been a batch of the same kind of summonses before him recently, and he meant the public to understand that the next lot would not escape so lightly.

The representative of the Company said their man had seen a notice on another wall and he had not posted any there. It was very difficult for Chinese to understand what was public property.

His Worship reiterated that defendants would be fined \$1, and added that the next offender would be severely dealt with. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was present in court, asked that he might be allowed to say that the posters gave the police a great deal of trouble. It had taken Sergeant Pitt an hour to take these down, and he did not think that \$1 was a sufficient penalty for the offence.

His Worship:—Well, unless there is a stop put to it they will be fined more.

A similar amount was inflicted in the case of a Mr. Stevens.

CYCLIST IN TROUBLE.

A Chinese married woman summoned a Chinese cyclist at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, for riding a bicycle furiously in Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui.

Sergeant Lannigan stated that from what he could gather, defendant was riding along Kramer Street, when he ran over complainant's son and injured him.

The woman said defendant rode down the street at a fast pace and did not ring his bell. He ran into her six-year-old boy, and the impact was so great that defendant was knocked off his machine.

Defendant said he rang his bell, and, when trying to avoid the boy, he fell down on his nose.

A fine of \$15, or a month, was the sentence.

Costly Opium.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of Government opium valued at \$2. A fine of \$10 was inflicted.

ALLEGED POISONING OF INDIANS.

A Chinese Visit to the Cookhouse.

An unusual and interesting case came before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with attempting to administer to Nasim Din and others, a certain poison, or other injurious or destructive substance with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

A second charge of administering the said poison was preferred.

Inspector Grant said the man had been treating some Indians for various diseases, and he went to their place on the 4th inst. for the purpose of collecting some money—about \$2. He had some difficulty in getting hold of it, and he went into the cookhouse with a small bottle, and emptied the contents into a bowl of milk. He was seen to do this by a Chinese woman. The Indians were of opinion that the bottle contained poison.

The case was remanded for a week.

"THE NIGGER."

There was quite a big house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the thrilling photo-play, "The Nigger, or the New Governor," was screened for the first time in Hongkong. The film deals with the liquor and race problems in America, and is wonderfully conceived and presented. The Prologue sets forth in a vivid manner the conditions which prevailed in the early slave days, while the play proper takes us up to modern times, giving an insight into political jobbery and culminating in a most dramatic situation. It is in all respects a most remarkable film, and its outstanding feature is the strong and powerful acting of Mr. William Farnum, who has the title role. His work throughout marks him as a wonderfully realistic actor, and, if only to see him, the film is well worth witnessing.

"The Nigger" is to be screened for three nights more—to-night, Wednesday and Thursday. If the patronage justifies the big expense involved in introducing these films, further photo-plays by renowned actors will be shown in Hongkong in the near future.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. *Atlantique* from Europe on 27th February:—
Atkinson Mr.
Bentley Mr.
Cassanova Mr.
Lang Mr.
Moore Mr.
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LONDON & Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nankin Capt. G. Manley	3 p.m. 9th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot	about 16th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
LONDON & Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 24th Mar.	Freight & Pass.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya Capt. Garwood, R.N.R.	about 25th Mar.	Freight & Pass.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife...	Slyo Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 16,000 Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	THURS. 9th Mar. at noon. THURS. 23rd Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinobe T. 12,500	TUES. 7th Mar. at noon. WED. 15th Mar. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Takano T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES. 14th Mar. at 4 p.m. FRI. 14th Apr. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo	Kaga Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 12,000	SUNDAY, 11th March.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo	Yotoro Maru T. 8,000	MONDAY, 13th March.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000 Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,500	FRIDAY, 11th March. FRIDAY, 11th March. SUN. 12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	THUR. 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.

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To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.	2nd " \$90. 2nd " \$83.

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Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	Sat. 11th March
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon
Kwanio Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Wed. 29th Mar. at noon
Chiyo Maru	9,000 - 15 knots	8th Apr. at noon
Persia Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	21st Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	3rd May

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Karimoon	JAVA	9th Mar. 1916	13th Mar. 1916	San F'isco.
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr. "	11th Apr. "	do
Arakan	JAVA	8th May, "	12th May, "	do

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SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	9th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	13th Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhu	14th Mar. at 4 p.m.

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Empire	6th Apr.	8th Apr. "
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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
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Haibong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 10th Mar. at 2 p.m.
Haikan	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 14th Mar. at 2 p.m.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri. 10th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 11th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Tues. 14th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues. 14th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SOERABAYA & Cebu	Fooksang	Wed. 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 18th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SOERABAYA & Cebu	Suisang	Sat. 18th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SOERABAYA & Cebu	Laisang	Tues. 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.

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LOG BOOK.

Norway's New Shipping Law.
The Norwegian Government has announced the prohibition of the sale or transfer of any Norwegian vessel to foreigners, and the importation of foreign vessels over fifteen years of age, without the permission of the Foreign Office.

"Restraint of Princes."

A meeting of Lloyd's and company underwriters has been held to consider the position created by the "Restraint of Princes" judgment of the House of Lords, given in what is known as the Sanday case. The final drafting of a clause for insertion in the marine insurance policy was left to a sub-committee, consisting of two Lloyd's and two company underwriters, which will also consider the terms of a new "Free of Capture and Seizure" clause. The effect of the judgment is so far-reaching that on a declaration of war between Great Britain and any other country, underwriters might be called upon to pay a total loss in respect of the voyage of every ship bound to the enemy country, irrespective of whether any damage was suffered by the cargo or not through the outbreak of war. Presumably, under the new arrangement any further protection against specified risks connected with the outbreak of war which merchants might desire would be a proper subject for agreement between them and their underwriters.

Signaller at Sea Compulsory.

The official notice recently issued by the Board of Trade intimating that on and after March 1st, 1916, all British vessels of 500 tons or upwards must be provided with suitable hand flags for signalling by the Semaphore Code, and with an efficient flash lamp for signalling by the Morse Code, is a very satisfactory termination to the efforts expended by the Mercantile Marine Service Association on this subject. The order also points out the necessity, in view of the penalties of non-compliance to answer signals as contained in the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, of all ships carrying an officer or seaman competent to receive and transmit messages both in Morse and the Semaphore code. The Board of Trade have now taken all the steps necessary in this matter, and it remains with shipowners to see that their vessel is equipped with efficient apparatus and competent signallers. The secretary of the association is in receipt of several letters expressing the appreciation of members at the successful results obtained by the association in this matter, and it is confidently expected that there will be no more complaints from the Admiralty.

The Shortage of Tonnage.

The following is an extract from a translation by the Japan Chronicle of an article which recently appeared in the Osaka Shimpu, credited to Mr. Inaka, Director of the Shipping Bureau in the Department of Communications:—

The aggregate tonnage of Japanese steamers of over registered 1,000 tons, is 1,580,000, of which 380,000 tons are employed on services specified by the Government, and another 380,000 are on other regular services. Besides, there are about 800,000 tons of steamers which are employed as tramp.

The great deficiency of ships is being increasingly felt in this country, and old steamers of 3,000 or 4,000 tons, which have been employed on coast services are now in keen demand even at such high charter rates as Y. 25,000 or Y. 30,000 per month.

Shipbuilding material in stock is about sufficient to keep yards going for another two years, and as the shipbuilding yards at Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Uraga, Tokyo and elsewhere are all busily engaged, it is presumed that Japan will not feel the pinch in regard to shortage of shipping which is causing such anxiety in other parts of the world. But in the event of Japan doubling her ship construction, she will certainly suffer from shortage of material.

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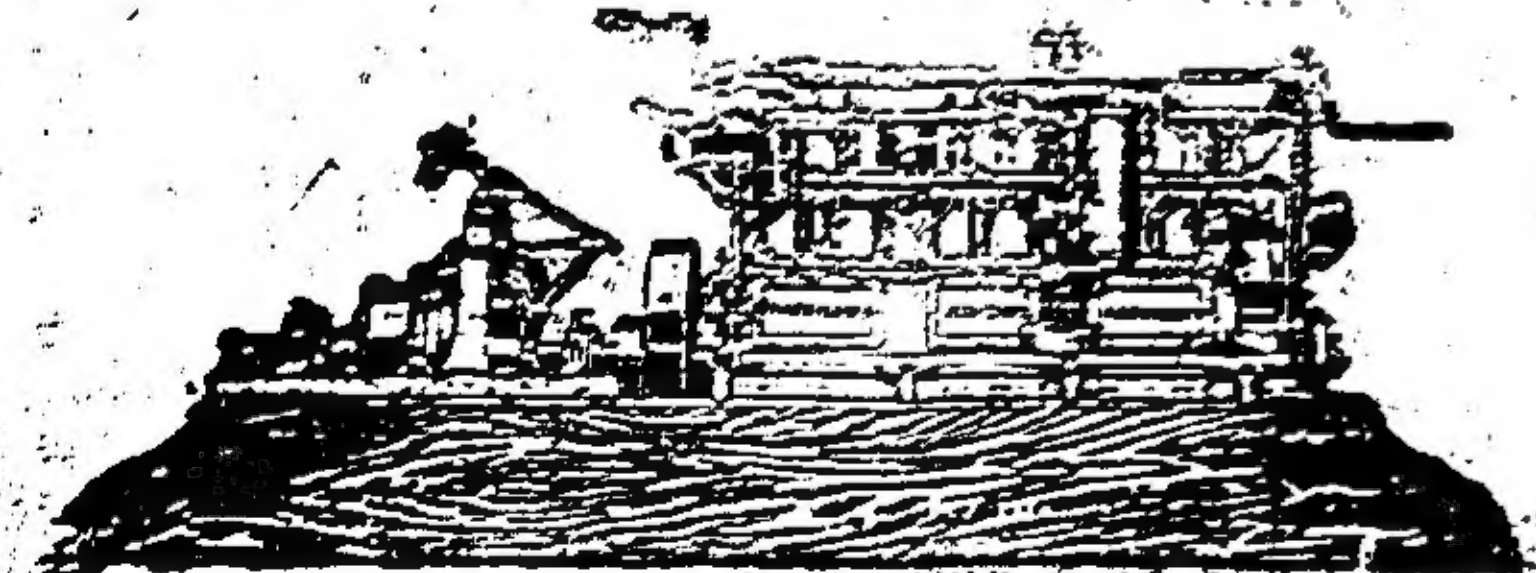
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London & Cape Town, via Ports	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	9, Mar.
London and Ports	Nankai	P. & O.	9, Mar.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M.	18, Mar.
Liverpool	Bumseus	B. & S.	20, Mar.
London & Cape Town via Ports	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
London via Ports	Norara	P. & O.	24, Mar.
London	Demodocus	B. & S.	25, Mar.
London via Ports	Nore	P. & O.	29, Mar.
London	Glenstrae	S. T. & Co.	Mar.
London	Keelung	B. L. Ltd.	15, Apr.

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Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	7, Mar.
Seattle	Titan	B. & S.	9, Mar.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoon	J. C. J. L.	11, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, Mar.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	22, Mar.
New York via Cape	Indraamha S. T. & Co.	Mar.	
Seattle	Egremont C. D. & Co.	Mar.	
Vancouver	Exion	B. & S.	4, Apr.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	5, Apr.
San Francisco	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Apr.
San Francisco	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	11, Apr.
Vancouver	China	C. M. S. S.	14, Apr.
San Francisco via Manila	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	19, Apr.
Vancouver	Penzia M.	T. K. K.	21, Apr.
Seattle	Monteagle	C. P. R.	24, Apr.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Talhythius	B. & S.	28, Apr.
San Francisco	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	3, May
San Francisco	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	12, May

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	Empire	G. L. Co.	2, Apr.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	17, Apr.
Australian via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	29, Apr.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Kalgan	B. & S.	7, Mar.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	7, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Heiching	D. L. Co.	7, Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	7, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesien	M. M.	8, Mar.
Batavia, Sourabaya, etc.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	8, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	9, Mar.
Kobe	Tilivong	J. C. J. L.	9, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	9, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haikong	D. L. & Co.	10, Mar.
Shanghai	Kwongkong	J. M. Co.	10, Mar.
Manila	Loongkong	J. M. Co.	11, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Tecur	B. & S.	12, Mar.
Calcutta, etc.	Saga M.	N. Y. K.	12, Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	13, Mar.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Banri M.	D. & Co.	13, Mar.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	13, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajar	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Iloilo	D. S. & Co.	14, Mar.
Tientsin and Weihaiwei	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haikang	D. L. Co.	14, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhuu	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	15, Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fu-himi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Malta	P. & O.	16, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	17, Mar.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	18, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Sunkang	J. M. Co.	18, Mar.
Manila	Exion	B. & S.	20, Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	21, Mar.
Belawan, Deli (S'ra) via S'row	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	25, Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Nagaya	P. & O.	25, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Onia	B. & S.	26, Mar.
Anping and Takao	Sohai M.	O. S. K.	2, Apr.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow	B. & S.	2, Apr.
Shanghai, Fuku and Dainy	Pyrrhus	B. & S.	7, Apr.
Manila	Talhythius	B. & S.	14, Apr.
Shanghai and Japan	Cyclops	B. & S.	28, Apr.

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MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

 The U. S. S. ANTONIO MARU will
 leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

CANADIAN MAIL.

 The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
 Yokohama on Friday the 25th Feb. at
 midnight, due to arrive Vancouver on
 Friday the 10th March.
 The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN
 arrived Vancouver B.C. on Wednesday
 the 23rd Feb. at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

 The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer
 MALWA with the London Mail of the
 25th January last, left Suez on Sunday
 evening the 6th instant.
 The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer
 ARABIA with the Hongkong Mail of the
 14th January last, arrived at Marseilles
 on Monday the 14th instant.
 The P. & O. s.s. YANKIN left Shang-
 hai for this Port on the 5th inst. at 11.45
 a.m. with the homeward English Mail,
 and is due here on the 8th instant at about
 8 a.m.
 The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer
 KARMA with the Hongkong Mail of the
 25th January last, arrived at Marseilles
 on Thursday, the 2nd instant.
 The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer
 MOOLTAH with the London Mail of the
 25th February last, arrived at Port Said
 on Saturday morning the 4th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

 The s.s. ITOLA left Calcutta on the
 23rd Feb. and may be expected here on
 or about the 10th March.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:

Kailong, Br. s.s. 887, J. B. Evans, 2nd Feb.
 Haiphong, 3rd Jan. Gen.—B. & S.
 Telokong, Br. s.s. 1250, A. Fraser, 8th
 inst.—Suez, 3rd inst. Rice—
 Chinese.

Wahing, Br. s.s. 1170, Pickhill, 17th
 Feb.—Bangkok, 7th Feb. Gen.—
 J. M. & Co.

Australian Transport, Br. 3011, F. B.
 Clark, 17th Feb.—New York, 25th
 Oct. 1915. Railway Mail, Br. L. L.
 Tilm, Nor. s.s. 363, D. Heywood, 13th
 Feb.—Bangkok, 8th Feb. Rice—
 T. & Co.

Thal, Br. s.s. 5730, J. W. Read, 19th Feb.
 Kuching, 15th Feb. Gen.—
 B. & S.

Kolya, Br. s.s. 1183, Wilcox, 24th Feb.—
 Put back in distress, 23rd Feb. Nil—
 T. & Co.

Hinsan, Br. s.s. 1885, A. C. Kennedy,
 24th Feb.—Santaka, 19th Feb. Gen.—
 J. M. & Co.

Nyria, Nor. s.s. 91463, Solberg, 24th Feb.
 Saigon, 19th Feb. Rice—T. & Co.

Vas, Spilbergen, Dut. s.s. 1858, Weerd,
 24th Feb.—Canton, 24th Feb. Gen.—
 C. L.

Egremont Castle, Br. s.s. 3343, J. N.
 O'Brien, 25th Feb.—Vladivostok,
 16th Feb. Gen.—D. & Co.

Yoshio, Br. s.s. 1206, H. Schme, 25th
 Feb.—Saigon, 23rd Feb. Rice—B. & S.

Taiwan, Manch. Jap. s.s. 1145, F. Sakai,
 23rd Feb.—Saigon, 24th Feb. Rice—
 D. & Co.

Tamba M. Jap. s.s. 5593, S. Nagata, 25th
 Feb.—Seattle, Wash. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Titan, Br. s.s. 5730, J. W. Read, 25th
 Feb.—Manila, 24th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Haiman, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 1st March.
 Swatow, 23rd Feb. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kumakata M. Jap. s.s. 774, M. Tadokoro,
 25th Feb.—Bangkok, Rice—Chinese.

Wollay, Br. s.s. 1477, R. W. E. Pitt,
 25th Feb.—Saigon, 24th Feb. Rice—
 D. & Co.

Arjo M. Jap. s.s. 2730, T. Ota, 1st Mar.—
 Moji, 26th Feb. Gen.—T. K. K.

Telokong, Br. s.s. 1250, A. Fraser, 1st
 March.—Saigon, 25th Feb. Rice—
 Chinese.

Asia M. Jap. s.s. 1482, Y. Nishi, 2nd
 March.—Calcutta, 23rd Feb. Gen.—
 Chinese.

Tongking, Br. s.s. 1177, L. Hume, 2nd
 March.—Saigon, 25th Feb. Gen.—
 B. & S.

Tango M. Jap. s.s. 1529, T. Furuta, 2nd
 March.—Dairen, 21st Feb. General—
 M. B. K.

Sungking, Br. s.s. 897, J. Robinson, 3rd
 March.—Haiphong, 1st Mar. Gen.—
 B. & S.

Hansa, Br. s.s. 139, Mervan, 4th March—
 Haiphong, 3rd Mar. Gen.—R. M.

Tilivong, Dut. s.s. 3640, A. Oldenburger,
 3rd March.—Bali, Japan, 25th Feb.
 General—J. C. J. L.

Bauer M. Jap. s.s. 1983, M. Shamoto, 3rd
 March.—Moji, 27th Feb. Coal—O. S. K.

Egremont, Br. s.s. 1222, W. P. B. B. B.
 Saigon, 27th Feb. Rice—T. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1235, Pennafather, 4th
 March.—Manila, 1st March, Sugar—
 B. & S.

Pakhoi, Br. s.s. 1227, A. Toeker, 4th
 March.—Hongkong, 2nd March, Coal—
 B. & S.

Ping Sze, Br. s.s. 4150, H. Brown, 4th
 March.—Shanghai, 1st Mar. Gen.—
 B. & S.

Hakata M. Jap. s.s. 2261, H. Schmid, 4th
 March.—Kobe, 2nd Mar. Gen.—D. & Co.

Maehon, Br. s.s. 476, W. P. B. B. B., 4th
 March.—Liverpool, 25th Feb. Gen.—
 B. & S.

Hanamar, Amer. s.s. 2773, K. M. Klausen,
 4th March.—Saigon, 25th Feb. Rice—
 Haikang, 3rd Mar. 1066, C. Beck, 4th
 March.—Macassar, 2nd Mar.

Nanyo M. Jap. s.s. 1919, K. Takasashi,
 4th March.—Moji, 26th Feb. Coal—
 M. B. K.

Anna, Nor. s.s. 1077, A. Arntsen, 4th
 March.—Bangkok, 25th Feb. Rice—
 T. & Co.

Dagfin, Nor. s.s. 897, Thoren, 5th March—
 Saigon, 25th Feb. Rice—T. & Co.

Protetland, Br. s.s. 6118, A. Brindwaite,
 5th March.—Shanghai, 2nd March,
 Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Shikang, Br. s.s. 1616, C. C. Williams,
 5th March.—Shanghai, 2nd March,
 Gen.—B. & S.

Esting, Br. 1247, W. C. Passmore, 5th
 March.—Fuzhou, 4th March, Gen.—
 D. L. & Co.

Longgang, Br. s.s. 929, W. G. G. Leach,
 6th March.—Manila, 3rd March, Gen.—
 J. M. & Co.

Myatun M. Jap. s.s. 1240, K. Mura-
 koshi, 6th March.—Wakamatsu, Coal—
 M. B. K.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Tairovia	7,683	Mar. 7	Singapore
B. & S.	Indragiri	5,723	Mar. 8	Manila
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru		Mar. 8	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru		Mar. 9	Calcutta
J. C. J. L.	Karimoon		Mar. 9	Java
P. & O.	Nankin	6,833	Mar. 10	Yokohama
D. S. & Co.	Itala		Mar. 10	Calcutta
P. & O.	Malta	6,064	Mar. 11	London
B. & S.	Toucer	9,846	Mar. 11	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,500	Mar. 13	Anstalia
B. & S.	Ajar	7,940	Mar. 13	Liverpool
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Mar. 14	Yokohama
G. L. & Co.	Empire		Mar. 16	Australia
B. & S.	Nelus	5,635	Mar. 16	Liverpool
B. & S.	Exion	10,221	Mar. 16	Seattle
P. & O.	Penzia Maru		Mar. 21	San Francisco
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,180	Mar. 24	London
B. & S.	Norara	6,350	Mar. 24	Yokohama
B. & S.	Onia	9,015	Mar. 25	Liverpool
P. & O.	Exion	10,221	Mar. 25	Manila
B. & S.	Nore		Mar. 28	Yokohama
B. & S.	Ningchow	9,021	Apr. 1	Liverpool
B. & S.	Glancon	5,573	Apr. 4	Liverpool
B. & S.	Pyrrhus	7,603	Apr. 6	Liverpool
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Apr. 6	Australia
J. C. J. L.	Tikinhang		Apr. 7	Java
B. & S.	Changsha		Apr. 9	Australia
B. & S.	Talhythius	10,224	Apr. 10	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,600	Apr. 13	Australia
B. & S.	Talhythius	10,224	Apr. 23	Manila
B. & S.	Cyclops	9,033	Apr. 27	Liverpool
J. C. J. L.	Arakan		May 8	Java

NOTICES.

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 ware.
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 cessories.
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 Goods.
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SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks	\$790.08
Canton	\$422.50
Yamaguchi, Dec 73	\$243.08
H.K. Fire	\$410.00
Rails	\$ 3.25
Wharves	\$ 72.00
Docks (Old)	\$106.00
Docks (New)	\$101.00
Centrals	\$ 99.00
Kang Yika	\$ 13.50
Dairy Farms	\$ 30.00
Green Islands	\$ 10.40
Ropes	\$ 35.00

HOME NURSING
EXAMINATIONS.

At an Examination in Home Nursing in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association, held recently at the Royal Naval Hospital, the following candidates were successful:—Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mrs. J. W. O. Bonnar, Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Mrs. A. L. Carter, Mrs. Copley Moyle, Miss O. Gittins, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Miss R. Judah, Mrs. W. L. Leach, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. R. C. Martin, Mrs. E. Potter, Mrs. Robertson and Miss Worters.

Surgeon General Hoekyn, who acted as Hon. Examiner, reports that of the 17 ladies who presented themselves 15 passed, and that the standard attained was high, four obtaining 85 per cent. of full marks and nine others 75 per cent. Dr. W. W. M. Koch was Hon. Lecturer to the Class.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, at which the President of the Department, Mr. D. W. Tratman, presided. There were also present:—Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Ng Hon-tai, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Dr. Pearce, (Medical Officer of Health), and Dr. F. M. G. Osorio, who took his seat on the Board for the first time.

A letter was received from the Colonial Secretary reporting that Dr. F. M. Graca Osorio had been duly elected a member of the Board. Dr. Osorio was appointed a member of the sub-committee for dealing with applications for Common Lodging Houses.

An application was considered for an offensive trade licence at 3, North Street, ground floor. On the proposition of Mr. Tratman, seconded by Mr. Ng Hon-tai, the application was granted.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE.

All Previous Records Broken.

Washington, January 25.—American exports increased 79 per cent. in 1915, and reached a total of \$3,555,000,000, breaking all previous records.

Figures to-day by the Department of Commerce show that heavy exports and declining imports together set a new American trade balance record at \$1,772,000,000. Imports were the smallest since 1912.

The country's total foreign trade—exports and imports—passed the five-billion mark during the year, each month showing heavier exports, until December's reached \$359,000,000. The trade balance of close to two billion dollars was five times greater than in 1914, when it stopped at \$324,000,000.

Exports have grown steadily and rapidly for the last four years, the European war checking outgoing shipments only for a brief time. The figures show that the war not only cut imports, but changed their character as well. Seventy-two per cent. of last December's imports were duty-free, against 60 per cent. free the previous December. This is attributed to the British blockade, which has cut off highly dutiable manufactured products from central Europe.

TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 6, 10.30 p.m.

The British steamer Masunda has been sunk. All are saved.

TURKISH SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

March 6, 10.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that the situation in Constantinople is getting worse.

The Government fears the influence of the supporters of the late Yusuf Izzet Din and the increasing anti-German feeling. It is believed that General Liman von Sanders is visiting the Kaiser on the matter.

The preachers in the Mosques are denouncing the German and the Young Turks.

GERMANS CONTEMPLATE FURTHER BIG ATTACK.

March 6, 10.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Germans have accumulated 300,000 troops on a narrow front for the second phase of the battle of Verdun.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S STORY.

March 6, 4.45 p.m.

Lord Northcliffe, in his review of the battle of Verdun, pays tribute to the splendid French efficiency and thoroughness, and the vast supply of shells and ammunition. He saw on one road alone a convoy of 2,000 motor cars. All the organisers are young men, while General Petain is a simple-liver and resembles Earl Roberts.

Lord Northcliffe, in describing the deplorable condition of the German prisoners, relates a French officer's opinion:—"What a pity the Highlanders cannot meet these fellows in fair fight; then the war would be over in a month." The prisoners are miserable creatures, badly trained, and many of them from Flanders. All are glad to leave the neighbourhood of "the frightful English."

Lord Northcliffe concludes by saying that it is impossible to estimate the duration of the battle between the French and the enemy. Although the odds are three to one, the spirit of the Germans is not equal to dislodging the French from their formidable positions.

DENMARK AND OUR
BLOCKADE.

Another Correction of "Daily Mail" Figures.

Copenhagen, January 25.—The *National Tidende* this evening publishes an article of which the following are the main points:—

The number of the *Daily Mail* containing Mr. Basil Clarke's statements on Danish imports have arrived here. They contain the old complaints regarding breach of declarations and dishonest trading often contradicted here.

Curiously enough, says the *National Tidende*, Mr. Clarke never called at the Foreign Office, the Merchants' Guild, or the Industrial Council, where reliable information was obtainable, but he seems to have taken his information from people who wished to create a sensation.

Every capital in Europe is full of the sensational rumours used by Mr. Clarke. It is hopeless to go into the details of all Mr. Clarke's complaints against Denmark and the Danish commercial community, but the following figures give an idea of the nature of his information.

Mr. Clarke gives figures for Copenhagen harbour, excluding the free port. The following contradiction is based on the official figures given by the authorities. Mr. Clarke says the imports of rice in 1913 were 3,800 tons, but in 1915, 16,625 tons, or an increase of 584 per cent. In 1913 the imports of rice were 6,885 tons, in 1914 6,439 tons, and in the first eleven months of 1915 12,495 tons.

This increase is easily explained. In the first eleven months of 1915 Denmark imported 300 tons less of groats than in 1914, namely, 1,398 tons, against 1,775 tons in 1914 and 2,243 tons in 1913, and of barley groats about 1,726 tons less than in 1914, the imports for 1915 being only 44 tons, against 1,770 tons in 1914 and 2,145 tons in 1913.

The poor population welcomes the increase in the imports of rice as a useful substitute, all the more as the price of rye, bread has increased by 43 per cent., the price of barley groats by 83 per cent., of oat groats by 76 per cent., of buckwheat groats by 107 per cent., and of yellow peas by 102 per cent. The imports of rye were only half as great as those in the foregoing year.

Mr. Clarke says the imports of linseed in 1913 were nil, while for the first ten months of 1915 they amounted to 14,206 tons. The actual figures are: In 1913, 19,979 tons; in 1914, 23,027 tons, and for the first eleven months of 1915, 30,951 tons.

Mr. Clarke says the imports of oleo-margarine in 1913 were 4,000 tons, but in 1915 10,000 tons. The actual figures are: Imports of oleo-margarine in 1913, 2,503 tons; in 1914, 2,193 tons, and in the first eleven months of 1915, 2,289 tons.

As regards Mr. Clarke's figures for imports of pork, it is granted that considerably larger amounts of American pork have been imported than in previous years, but large amounts of American pork are being consumed on account of the high prices of Danish pork. It is curious to reproach Denmark with importing American pork, as actually quite the largest amount of Danish bacon goes to England at a price much below that which could be obtained in any other foreign market.

As regards tea, Mr. Clarke states that the imports for 1913 were 605 tons, but in 1915, 1,800 tons. The following figures give the correct information. In 1913 we imported 537 tons, in 1914 578 tons, and in 1915 1,017 tons. Of the 1915 imports 811 tons came from England and 182 tons from the United States. In 1913 we re-exported 71 tons, in 1914 157 tons, and in the first nine months of 1915 285 tons.

Of these 285 tons 149 tons went to Germany and 28 tons to Austria-Hungary. The total exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary were 177 tons, a figure not so large as the imports from the United States.

As long as goods such as coffee, tea, cocoa, etc., were free, it was reasonable and right that merchants should trade in them. During the last six months of 1915 the blockade was carried out with great strictness, and it is Mr. Clarke's intention to indicate that the blockade is not effective he is mistaken. He need only ask every merchant in neutral countries.

Mr. Clarke takes it for granted that all the goods which go from Denmark go to Germany. This is a curious conclusion to arrive at. On account of changes in trade, owing to the fact that Hamburg and Bremen are at present excluded, a considerable part of the Scandinavian and Russian transit goes through Copenhagen, and this is surely not a crime.

[The Foreign Office have issued a statement criticising and reviving the figures given by the *Daily Mail*.—Globe.]

WAR LETTERS.

Interesting News from Lieut. Orchard.

Lieut. C. Orchard, a former Hongkong Volunteer, writes to a friend in Hongkong as follows:—

I was very booked on receiving the parcel from you which arrived on Xmas morning. Unfortunately, we had to spend both Xmas and the New Year in the firing line—in a particularly draughty corner—so you can imagine how pleased I was to receive such a boon-fest.

Do accept my heartfelt thanks (together with those of the other fellows in the Mess) for such a welcome addition to our scanty board.

As you can imagine, ours has been rather a novel Yuletide and rather thin when compared with the Hongkong type, but, considering all things, we did not too badly—plenty of mud and rain, and, on the two days in question, about four or five times the usual number of shells.

Between 11 and 12 midnight on New Year's Eve things were "going some"—certainly the hottest hour I have yet experienced. We are now enjoying a rest right back from the line and miles away from the Boches.

It is our first experience in eight months, so you will agree we deserve it, after having marched over half of France and put the other half in sandbags. Am delighted to say I am very fit, quite happy, and have so far escaped a blighty—have had one week's leave at home, and am shortly expecting the second.

You know England is not a particularly joyful spot just now, with no lights and ditto drinks, but it is something to get into civilian clothes once again and sleep in a real bed.

I read of the attempted escape of the square-heads in Hongkong. The trouble out here is you never see the boundaries—they look out for that.

Have heard nothing of Cope or Storrie since July last—have you been more fortunate?

How did the Mess dinner go this time? Have plenty of opportunity now to think over old times, and try and recall what a W. and S. is really like.

Must now close; with every good wish to self and family for the New Year, and my best to the boys.

Another Letter.

A well-known Hongkong resident has received the following letter from his son:—

I have not written you since arriving in England so will give you an account of my doings since my last. After leaving the Convalescent Depot, I was lucky in taking the first draft up the line. I was feeling bad, and very lively and suppose it was my perverse nature which prompted me to volunteer for the draft and say nothing to the Doctor as to how I felt. However, the twenty-five of us travelled up in a kind of horse-truck and after a hard march joined the Regt. Had a fine "dust up" on the way, too. You see, some of the lusty beggars, finding I kept them at it pretty stiff, started to pass remarks about young kids, jumped up Sergeant, and I got nettled over that and decided to stop—dismissing and fell the man out for a time. Then I got hold of the worst of the fender and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. Couldn't convince him that I was his superior, so took my coat off and told him I was no longer the Sergeant! Things were lively for about five minutes, but my early training and boxing experience stood me in well. My purpose was served and we fell in again. There was no more talk the rest of the way and I did not have to say a thing twice. You see, Dad, it is difficult with a new draft. In your own Regt. you get a deal of respect (of course you have to get it) but in a draft none of the men know you. You have to look after them like a parcel of kids. Well, we joined the Regiment and I was posted to my old Coy. I felt pretty sick and done up, so the Doctor ordered me to Hospital. I explained I had only just returned from Hospital and wanted to go up with the boys. He poo-pooed and at last told me I might do so on condition I took great care of myself and took certain pills, etc. We went up into the trenches that night situated outside Festubert. They are known as the "Glory Hole," and it's well named! I was soaked before I'd been in six hours, then things started and I got jaundiced very badly; had it for four days in a trench with no dug-outs, 2ft. 6 inches in water and not high enough to let a man stand up. No overcoat and raining all the time. Oh, it was indeed a "Glory Hole" and no error. I had to come out some hours before the others; I could not stick it any longer and was sent straight to Hospital. From there I travelled down on Xmas day to Le Treport. Increased from Dieppe to Dover. Ye Gods, but there was some sea running and I lost all interest in everything except myself! I did not care in the least whether the boat went to Dover or Halifax; it could have gone to Hades for all I cared, so long as it got there quickly.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTION.

Views of the Republican Chairman.

Chicago, January 25.—Mr. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, before leaving for New York to-day, after attending the session of the sub-committee on arrangements for the Republican National Convention in June, discussed the possible candidacies of Col. Roosevelt and Justice Hughes for the Republican nomination for President, and urged the necessity for the adoption of uniform national primary election laws by all the States.

In speaking of Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Hilles said: "All the information I have on the subject is to the effect that Col. Roosevelt is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. He has declined to permit his name to go on the primary ballot in the only three States where it has been suggested, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Michigan. That indicates that he is not a candidate. In the statement issued by Chairman Perkins and the Progressive National Committee it was made plain that any reasonably satisfactory man would be acceptable as the Republican nominee. They insisted that they meant just what they said, and we will take the statement at its face value, I think we will be able to nominate a man who will be satisfactory to all elements of the party and that our candidate will be elected."

Justice Hughes's Position.

"In regard to Justice Hughes no one knows just what his attitude is to-day toward the Presidency. In discussing the subject with a friend in 1912, Justice Hughes said when he went on the United States Supreme Court bench he took the veil and renounced the world. I think he was in earnest when he made that statement, but whether he has since changed his mind I do not know. There is no man big enough to refuse the Presidency, in my opinion. If he were nominated without his consent I have no idea what he would do. As I said yesterday, I believe we have a number of able men in our party for candidates, and I think the candidate will be born in the Convention." Mr. Hilles called attention to the conflicting provisions of the district Presidential primary laws adopted by the different States and expressed the opinion that it would result in much uncertainty and confusion. There will be 935 delegates in the next Republican national convention, and of this number 603 or above 61 per cent. will be chosen by direct primary. In 1912 about 25 per cent. of the delegates were elected by direct primary.

"There is an urgent need for uniform Presidential primaries in all the States, in my opinion," said Mr. Hilles. "I think a model should be prepared embodying the best features of the various State laws and that the primary should be held in every State on the same date. I think some action on the subject will be taken by the next national Convention."

CHINESE FIRM CHARGED.

Alleged Export of Prohibited Goods.

The manager of Tung Sing and Co., 1, Queen's Road Central, was charged on remand, before Mr. Haselwood, with exporting and attempting to export antimony, and also with endeavouring to export tin.

Mr. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, appeared for the prosecution, and defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who pleaded guilty on the second charge.

Mr. Gardiner said that on February 18, the defendants applied for permission to export 300 slabs of tin, for shipment to Yokohama. The permit was refused, pending the defendants' furnishing the Superintendent of Imports and Exports with certificates of prior shipments, from the Consular Office in Japan. The 300 slabs had been placed on board the Kamakura Maru during the course of February 21—notwithstanding that the permit had not been granted,—by the defendants, in the belief that they would be in a position to satisfy the Superintendent as to the prior shipments. The Kamakura Maru left port at noon on February 22 with 300 bars of tin, but the Manager of the defendant firm did not actually realise, until the morning of the 22nd, when the mate's receipt was given to him, that the tin was aboard. As soon as he did, he gave instructions to the person in charge to hire a lighter and go alongside in order that the stuff could be got off again. He also went round to the N. Y. K. offices, and reported the fact that it had been ascertained that the ore had been put on board without a permit. The Harbour Office was telephoned and the superintendent got into communication with, in order that they should know what to do in the matter. Mr. Hutchison was out and it was said he would not be in until some time later. Mr. Lloyd was afterwards seen at the Imports and Exports Department, and was asked what he was going to do. They were told that the stuff was wanted back, but the ship had gone, and there had not been time to get the ore off in the half hour which the defendant had for action. But defendant said that a wire should be sent to Shanghai, and this was accordingly done. He (Mr. Gardiner), believed that the ore was taken off at Shanghai, and was now in Hongkong, or would be here by the Yokohama Maru. His Worship would see that there was really no wilful intention to export this tin without a permit. If there had been, they would not have gone to the trouble of informing the Superintendent of Imports and Exports of what had taken place. They had done all in their power to get it back. He (Mr. Gardiner), understood that there would have been no objection to this tin going to Japan, provided it was for Japan. The only objection was that no certificates had been provided and this prosecution was brought as a lever, he presumed, to enforce the obtaining of the required certificate, so that it was really not the grave offence that, on the face of it, it appeared to be. Therefore he asked his Worship to deal very leniently with the defendants. Technically it was an offence, and that was why defendants had pleaded guilty.

Mr. Orme said the objections which were made to these shipments were not due merely to the absence of some formal certificate from Japan. The objection was due to the fear and suspicion that this tin might not be reaching its proper destination. The mere fact that the certificates had not been received back, was sufficient to raise suspicions that the tin was going to a wrong destination and it was a serious matter for the Company to proceed with shipments which incurred the suspicion of the authorities. The company had been warned time after time about these shipments without due return of the certificates. As to the intention of the firm in shipping on this occasion, it seemed that they intended to ship the tin, and although they intended to get a permit, they intended to ship it whether they got a permit or not. That, of course, was the sort of procedure which, it was very essential, not only to the department, but to the trade of the Colony, should be stopped.

In respect of the charges concerning tin, his Worship imposed a fine of \$250, or three months' imprisonment, on each charge.

The charge relating to antimony ore was then proceeded with. Mr. Orme said that antimony was a metal which had become, in these serious times, of great importance to the belligerents in the war. Both sides were trying as hard as they could to get hold of antimony, and the Provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan were amongst the chief sources from which antimony was obtainable. Therefore the Government thought it necessary to take the most stringent precautions as to antimony going out of the Colony. The defendant firm had been notified that permits for the export of antimony would only be granted on the production of certificates beforehand from the British Consul in Japan that it was required for the use of the Allies.

Mr. Gardiner:—Can you prove that they were informed?

Mr. Orme:—I have no evidence that they received any particular warning. I can only state the policy of the Government. The duty of the firm was to ascertain what that policy was, and, having found that antimony was a metal of unusual importance, it was their duty to exercise unusual care. He would show that the defendant firm were quite aware of the risk they were running, in the shipment of antimony, and that it was disgraced under the name of "iron ore."

The case was adjourned until next Tuesday, defendant being allowed the same bail as previously.

HONGKONG FIRE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Proposed Dividend of \$27 a Share.

We are officially informed that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on 28th instant, the payment out of the profits for the year 1914 of a dividend of \$27.00 per share, absorbing \$216,000; to pass \$128,080 to credit of Reinsurance Fund; and to carry forward \$598,080 in respect of the year 1915.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Parades:—Parades for Wednesday, 8th instant.—7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8.12.15—Semaphore practice at Headquarters, 5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co., Drill at Headquarters; Signalling Section, Squad drill at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. No. 1 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—Machine Gun instruction on Kennedy Road Range.

Detail:—On duty to-night Civil Service Co. On duty to-morrow night No. 1 Section Artillery Battery. On duty 8th instant Left Section M.G. Co. Orderly Officer Lieut. Danby.

Y.M.C.A.—Mr. Mann will read a paper entitled "Do men live again?" to-morrow (Wednesday), the 8th inst., at 9.15 p.m. at the European Y.M.C.A. The paper will be followed by questions and discussion.

LATEST SHIPPING
NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The S.S. *ITOLA* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 6th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 12th inst.

The T. K. K. S. *SHINYO MARU* which sailed from San Francisco on the 5th February is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports & Manila on Wednesday, the 8th inst. at daylight.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Silver Market.

Dated London, January 27. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co.'s weekly circular states: The good undertone of the market has again been evinced by a substantial rise in price during the earlier part of the week, which culminated on the 24th instant, in a quotation of 27-5/16, the highest fixed since the outbreak of War with the exception of 27 1/2 on August 10, 1914. The upward movement was accelerated by some inclination on the part of the Indian Bazaar to cover recent sales. The pace, however, was too fast, and the Bazaar soon fell out of the running and realized much of their holding in London. A considerable amount changed hands at 27-5/16 and 27 1/2, but buyers determined to let the market have a rest, and the price fell back until today it touched 26-15/16. At the set-back sellers seemed disposed also to hold their hands, and but little silver was offered. The Indian Currency returns record continuous reduction in the holding under the head of silver coin, whilst the total of gold has recently advanced. Some purchases for Indian coinage are therefore not improbable if these movements continue. Meanwhile other coinage demands for the Home Mint and those of the Continent remain, and will continue to remain, important factors in the market. Stocks are not unduly large in any of the great silver centres, and sellers, in America especially, are in very good heart. An Indian Currency Return for January 22, gave details in lakhs of Rupees as follows:—Notes in circulation 6,094, Reserve Silver Coin 2,603, Gold Coin and Bullion 1,274, Gold in England 817. The reserve in silver coin has fallen a further 37 lakhs. The stock in Bombay consists of 8,700 bars as compared with 5,700 last week. Under date of December 24, 1915, the stock in Shanghai consisted of 1,031 bars and about 51,500,000 ounces, as compared with 87,000,000 on November 20, 1915. A shipment of 650,000 ounces has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong. The same firm's report of February 3, is as follows: The undertone has been good, and the movement of the price has kept within a narrow compass. American operators maintain a "bullish" tendency, while the Indian Bazaar are chary of buying, owing to the dearth of money in Bombay and Calcutta. The reduced stock in Bombay points to the necessity of some fresh purchases, either from London or China. In either case the operation would have a sustaining influence upon London prices. The Continent continues to be a more or less active buyer. The final way in which orders come to hand is the cause of the oscillations in the price, which are limited in extent, and the price has been recently swinging to and fro like a pendulum. The stock in Bombay consisted of 4,500 bars, as compared with 6,700 last week. The reduction is owing to purchases for coinage by a native State. The stock in Shanghai on January 1, 1916, consisted of 584 bars and about 50,500,000 oz. in specie, as compared with 1,031 bars and 51,500,000 oz. in specie on December 24, 1915; this is a further considerable decrease. No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Metal-Germania.

Confirmation of the energetic way in which metal is being commandeered in Germany for munitions purposes is obtained in the form of an advertisement published in the *Technische Rundschau*. The advertisement reads:—Metal-Germania in blocks. For non-military uses. Exempt from all requisition. Germania-metal is a substance based on tin, zinc, and copper guaranteed from all risk of requisition and able to replace cast-iron and tin for water pipes and gas pipes. A Meyer-Huttenberg, Berlin-Tempelhof.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

Fixing Times for Retiring from Islands.

The following is from the New York Evening Post—Washington, January 25.—The unofficial intimations that the White House favours the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill, as that amendment now stands, have greatly encouraged those who believe that a definite date should be fixed for our retirement from the islands. If he should confirm these hints, Mr. Wilson will have taken one of the most creditable steps in his Administration to carry out a definite party pledge. It is equally gratifying that a large majority of the Senate seems to stand with him. Not that there is a prospect of the immediate passage of the measure by the Senate. The Newlands railroad resolution is getting in the way, and Republicans have served notice that they are going to begin to talk against the measure—of course, for purely political reasons. But unless a filibuster is resorted to, the Philippine bill will go through the Senate before very long, and the House is expected to follow suit, as it has already passed this bill, though in some different form.

As the Clarke amendment now stands, the significant passage, after the directing the president to recognize the independence of the Philippines in not less than two years or more than four years, reads as follows:—

"Provided that, if the President, at the expiration of the said period of four years, shall find that the conditions of the internal or external affairs of said Philippines in respect to the stability or efficiency of the proposed government thereof are such as to warrant him in so doing, he is hereby further authorized, by proclamation duly made and published, to extend the same time to and including the date of the final adjournment of the session of Congress which shall convene next after the date of the expiration of the said period of four years, and thus afford the Congress an opportunity in its discretion to further consider the situation in the said Philippines; but any such extension of time by the President shall not otherwise suspend or nullify the operative force of this act, unless the Congress shall hereafter so direct."

The amendment also instructs the President to neutralize the islands by international agreement, and, failing in this, to guarantee the independence for a period of five years after the withdrawal, it to retain and exercise such control as may be necessary to enforce order and avoid external complications.

If the President desired to do so, he could easily couple this proposal to evacuate the islands with his scheme for preparedness; for our withdrawal from the Philippines would take from our jingoism and naval strategists one of their favourite talking points—the Japanese menace to us in the Philippines—and by that much improve our relations with the Japanese. The Philippines, as they now stand, are a cause of great military weakness to us. While Manila Bay has been wonderfully fortified with the best coast defences we have outside, except those at Panama, our strategists hold that the island could easily be overrun by Japanese troops landing at other points. Indeed, one very high official in the Government assures me of his belief that, in the event of war with Japan, he thinks that Japan would do nothing more than take the Philippines and Guam, relying upon sentiment in this country to avenge the "insult" to the flag and send large expeditions over to reconquer the islands. This would enable Japan to take plenty of time for preparation and to give battle on her own terms in the strategic positions she would have months to pick in advance. If this interesting theory has any basis at all in fact, it is another excellent reason why we should get out of the Philippines at once. Now, the Filipino representatives in this city are anxious to have us get out of the islands for

still another reason, namely, that they object to being the possible battle ground between Japan and the United States. They have no quarrel with Japan; they do not like the Japanese as well as they do the Americans, some say; but they object to being made another Belgium if Japan and the United States should go to war over the immigration question, or the land issue in California, or because some Japanese are quarrelled in a riot in San Francisco and the Federal Government is unable to offer reparation. If there is any danger of that, they would like to see the United States put a couple of billions more into the defences of the islands, and maintain a great army there.

But what they prefer and most earnestly desire, is that they be allowed to go on their own way. They are ready and willing to assume the responsibility for their future safety, even if they are not neutralized. The latter, they believe, can easily be done, because of Japan's desire to prevent any other Power from obtaining a lodgment near her.

But even if this question of defence did not enter into the issue at all, the Filipino want a date fixed now for the American retirement from the islands. They feel that this is the psychological time. The Democratic party may be defeated at the next election, and a Republican President come into power, imbued with the ideas of Mr. Taft, that fifty or a hundred years from now, if somebody not now alive thinks that they have measured up to certain standards of our own, they can then go their way. The Philippines look at Georgia, with its horrible record of lynchings since the first of January and its Frank case; with its exploitation of the negro labourer akin to peonage, and the high percentage of illiteracy, and think they are pretty well beyond that American standard now. They have not buried anybody to death in the Philippines, and we have burned two and murdered fourteen others in Georgia since January first, according to press reports, without there being even public anger or denunciation in the country to prove the superiority of our civilization.

That the bulk of the American people, Republicans and Democrats alike, stand behind the President in his desire to let the Philippines go their own way, however stammering and haltingly, there is little doubt here. The spathy of the public and press the total absence of the old talk that the flag must not come down when once it has been hoisted, and that we need the Philippines so that the sun shall never set upon our possessions, is over with for good. Nine Americans out of every ten one meets are for urging the Japanese to take the Philippines, if the islands will not leave us of their own accord.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, Feb. 1.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 4 1/2 per cent., and discount of four months' Bank bills 5 1/2 per cent. The Silver market has been fairly active during the week, and bars are now quoted at 27 1/2 per oz. The Rubber Share market is in an interesting condition, for, though it is somewhat dull after the recent activity, there is no weakness. The Yokohama Specie Bank announces that the Imperial Japanese Government has purchased for the purpose of cancellation, a further half million pounds of Imperial Japanese 4 1/2 per cent. sterling bonds of the first and second series. The China Tea market has undergone little change, but the tendency, however, is towards rather lower quotations. Coffee is quiet, but late rates are maintained. Sugar has been firm, with moderate transactions. Peppers maintain a firm tone. Rice has fairly fully steady, with a ruled good business passing. Manila Hemp continues firm at a further advance. Plantation Rubber has been dull and lower, Standard No. 1 Crepe being now 2s. 11d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 2s. 10d. per lb. Fine H-Rd Para is 2s. 11d. per lb. Tin is £173 15s. to £179 for cash, and £179 10s. to £179 15s. for three months.

U.S. EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

Last Year's Shipments Six Times Greater Than Usual.

Exports from the United States to Russia in 1915 show a total about 57 times as great as normal, despite the "hard lock" which Russia encountered during the year, says the New York Evening Post. In a statement issued by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, shipments to the Baltic ports and to those of the Black Sea have been necessarily suspended by reason of conditions on the Baltic frontage and at the Dardanelles, thus leaving Vladivostok on the Asiatic frontage and Archangel on the Arctic frontage of European Russia, the chief ports through which merchandise could enter that country.

Despite these obstacles, the exports from the United States to Russia in the calendar year 1915 will show a total of about \$150,000,000, against \$27,000,000 in 1913, the latest normal year. Of this total about one-third went to Vladivostok, 10,000 miles by way of the Panama Canal, and was transferred thence another 6,000 miles by the Trans-Siberian Railway to Russia in Europe. Of the other two-thirds, nearly all went across the Atlantic to Archangel. The recent temporary closing of the Panama Canal, coupled with the difficulties of the Suez route, sent practically all of the recent shipments to Vladivostok by way of the Cape of Good Hope, this route being about 2,000 miles less than by way of Magellan Straits, and the coaling facilities in South Africa better than those of South America.

With the gradual congestion of freight at Archangel, and upon the railway leading thence to Petrograd, followed by the permanent ice closure of that port for the winter, the chief remaining entrance for the winter will be Vladivostok, to which the distance from the port of New York is 17,050 miles by way of Magellan Straits; 15,500 miles by way of the Cape of Good Hope; 13,117 miles by way of Suez; 10,000 miles by way of the Panama Canal; and 75,000 miles by way of our transcontinental railway lines and across the Pacific. The fact that the distance from New York to Vladivostok across the Continent and thence across the north Pacific, is but half that by way of the Cape of Good Hope routes may throw considerable quantities of freight for Vladivostok by that rail and water route until the re-opening of the Panama Canal.

A considerable share of the merchandise being sent to Vladivostok is cars, rails, and railway material, largely for use in constructing a new railway line from Petrograd northward to a port on the Arctic coast which, through the influence of the Gulf Stream, is open all the year round, but it is hardly expected that this railway line can be completed in time for use during the present winter. Merchandise now passing from New York to Petrograd via the Cape of Good Hope and Vladivostok route travels a distance of over 21,000 miles, 15,000 miles by the water route and 5,800 miles by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

China Coast Officers and the War.

News has been received, says the N. C. Daily News, that Mr. F. A. Lovegrove, late chief officer of the C.N. s.s. Sinking, has been given a commission in the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. G. D. Grant, late chief engineer of the I.C. s.s. Lucho, has obtained an appointment as second lieutenant in the 3rd Highland Field Company, Royal Engineers stationed in Perthshire. Mr. T. S. Hinde, late chief officer, O.M. s.s. Kiangtong, has obtained a commission in the R.N.R. and is attached to H.M.S. Eppelant, submarine depot. Mr. A. G. Madan, late second officer, O.M. s.s. Chincha, is a sub-lieutenant on H.M.S. Maidstone, submarine depot, and is attached to submarine D4. Mr. G. E. James, sub-lieutenant H.M.S. Orontea, writes from his ship, which is patrolling

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS: S-SALES: R-BUYERS: R-SOMER.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.		
Banks	{	\$790
		\$710/10/-
Marine Insurances.		
Canton	b.	\$420 1/2
North China	b.	\$18 1/2
Unions	b.	\$980
Yantrages	b. ex 75	\$245
Fire Insurances.		
China Fires	b.	\$183
H. & F. Fires	b.	\$410
Shipping.		
Douglases	b.	\$133
Steamboats	b.	\$173 1/2
Indos (Com.)	s.	\$187
Indos (Def.)	s.	\$138
Indos (Prof.)	s.	\$49
Shells	b.	\$616
Ferries	s.	\$39
Refineries.		
Singars	b.	\$141
Lurons	b.	\$40
Mining.		
Kailans	b.	\$0/-
Rauhs	b.	\$3 1/2
Trophos	b.	\$7 1/2
Urals	s.	\$4/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H. & W. Wharves	b.	\$72
Docks, Old	b.	\$105
Docks, New	b.	\$101
Shai Docks	b.	\$65
H. & W. Wharves	b.	\$93
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.		
H. & W. Hotels	b.	\$113 1/2
Anglo E. Lands	b.	\$4
Land Invest.	b.	\$102
H. & W. Est.	b.	\$67
Kilom Lands	b.	\$37 1/2
Shai Lands	b.	\$107
West Points	b.	\$87
Centrals	b.	\$39
Cotton Mills.		
Ewas	b.	\$140
Kung Hwa	b.	\$133 1/2
Lau E. Mills	s.	\$7 1/2
Shai Cottons	b.	\$50
Yantrages	b.	\$59
Miscellaneous.		
Bornes	b.	\$10.33
China Light & P.	s.	\$4.60
Providents	b.	\$9.30
Dairy Farms	b.	\$30
Green Islands	b.	\$10.40
H. & W. Electric	b.	\$44
H. & W. Ice Co.	s.	\$130
Ropes	b.	\$38
Trans. Low Level	sa.	\$5.80
Trans. Peak, old	b.	\$10
Trans. Peak, new	b. cents	83
Langkats	b.	\$2.29
P. Pine Tobacco	b.	\$4
Landries	b.	\$3 1/2
C. Waterboats	b.	\$151
Wm. Powells	b.	\$6.99
Morning Posts	b.	\$3 1/2

CORRECTED TO MONDAY MAR. 7, 1916.

WRIGHT & HORNBY.
Share and General Brokers
6, Des Vaux Road Central.
Tel. address, Rectitude.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	1/11 3/16
Demand	1/11 1/2
30 d/s	1/11 5/16
60 d/s	1/11 7/16
4 m/s	1/11 1/2
T/T Shanghai	73
T/T Singapore	82 1/2
T/T Japan	91 1/2
T/T India	143 1/2
Demand India	144
T/T San Fco & N.Y.	46
T/T Java	109 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	2.70
Demand Paris	2.70 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	1/11 15/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/- 1/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/- 3/16
30 d/s. Sney & M.	2/- 3/16
30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y.	47 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	2.81
6 m/s. France	2.86
Demand Germany	Nom.
Demand New York	46 1/2
T/T Bombay	144
T/T Calcutta	144
Demand Calcutta	92 1/2
Demand Manila	82 1/2
Demand Singapore	82 1/2
On Haiphong	3 3/4 prem
On Saigon	3
On Bangkok	79 3/4
Sovereign	10.25
Gold Leaf per oz.	57.00
Bar Silver per oz.	26 15/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100.	
London	10 1/2
China	10 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	8 1/4
Hongkong 10	8 1/4

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SEAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provision System (Rates and Particulars on application).

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL'S, ATTORNEY, &c. Underwriters and General Managers.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
1st Bus. to 1st Bus. Every 15 Min.	
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1st Bus. to 1st Bus. Every 15 Min.	
1st Bus. to 1st Bus. Every 15 Min.	

SUNDAY.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, 10, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Des Vaux Road, Central.

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Des Vaux Road, Central.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co. to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 14th & 15th March, 1916** commencing at 11 a.m. at Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co's Store, Ice House Road.

A Large Quantity of Russian Tarred Hemp Rope and Boll Rope (from 1 1/2" to 5")

Also Russian Leadlines and White line, Tarred Spun Yarn, Dimes Graphite Paint, Varnish, Boot-topping Paint, Fairbank Scales (1,000 to 1,500 lbs. capacity and kilo weight), Asbestos Fibre and Slates, Blake Pumps, Alladin Lamps, Packing Sugar, Lead, Spirits of Tar, Rubber Belting, Cork Fenders, Galvanized Iron Thimbles and Clews, Galvanized Iron Patent Folding Anchors, Iron and Steel Wire Rope (1 1/2" to 5"), Cotton Waste, Sail Cloth and Duck, Brass Valves, Tees and Couplings, etc., etc.

And 80" Casks Engine, Cylinder and Motor Oil.

48 Duzen Assorted Filter Bottles.

On view from Friday the 10th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash or delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1916.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at Noon on **TUESDAY, the 28th instant.**

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916.

NOTICE.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANO TUNER & REPAIRER.

OLD PIANOS MADE LIKE NEW.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. steamer Khiva From London Feb. 5.—To Yokohama; Mr and Mrs Flower and child, Miss Kent. To Shanghai; Miss Gaynor, Miss Forshaw, Miss E. Hengham—To Hongkong; Miss Dawson, Mr Haig.

Per P. and O. steamer Mooltan From London February 19.—To Shanghai; Rev. Lowen, Rev. and Mrs Smyt, Mr Packham, Mr Lower. To Hongkong; Mr and Mrs Woolley and family, Mrs Whitehall and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Long and 2 children, Master and Miss Thornhill, Mr Black.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Fushimi Maru From London, January 2.—To Yokohama; Mr A. Lindsay-Thompson, Mr and Mrs G. W. Lewis, Mr Kitada, Mr Mrs and Miss Argall, Mr R. E. Rickaby, Mr Hagiwara, Mr Y. Sawaki, Miss Salveen, Mr Mitsukuni, Mr Duncan, Mr R. F. Knott, Dr Suzuki, Dr T. Oshima, Mr M. Kuwabara, Mr M. Otsuka, 22 Japanese Red Cross Nurses, Mr J. H. Pibel, Mr and Mrs Takizawa. To Kobe; Mr T. Tanaka, Mrs G. E. Hutchinson. To Shanghai; Mr and Mrs Haslam, Mr and Mrs S. B. Neill and 2 children, Mr A. Young, Mrs Callinan, Rev. and Mrs C. G. Sparham, Miss A. Cameron, Mr D. M. Thorpe, Lieut. Lisfrane, Miss I. Loxton, Mr W. Kong, Mr Loise. To Hongkong; Mr J. W. Jamieson, Mr T. B. Partington, Mr J. Walker, Mr G. W. Barton, Mr K. M. Cumming, Mr G. Nuttall.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Hiranō Maru From London February 2.—To Yokohama; Mr S. Kaimura, Mr A. Smart, Mr and Mrs Miura and infant, Mr Noguichi, Mr G. Miyazawa, Mr Y. Kikiji, Mr Tatzumi. To Kobe; Mr C. Kanei, To Shanghai; Mrs McIntyre, Rev. and Mrs Butterfield and 3 children, Mr D. Abbey, Miss E. Studd, Mr Smith and 2 children. To Hongkong; Mr and Mrs W. Turner, Miss N. Stevens, Mrs Steadman and child, Mr R. D. Morrison, Mr and Mrs H. Kelling, Mrs E. P. S. Hooper.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Kaitan Maru From London, March.—To Yokohama; Miss E. Makeham, Mr N. Yoshioke, Rev. Buncombe, Miss Burcombe. To Kobe; Mr Roebick, Mr Mrs. and Master Bradbury, Rev. and Mrs. Forley. To Shanghai; Miss E. Anderson, H. Blewchamp, Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Brown and infant, Misses B. and P. Harvey, Mr C. K. K. Miss Holland. To Hongkong; Mr and Miss Alabaster, Miss M. Gray, Mr and Mrs F. Austin, Mr Batt.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Kaitan Maru From London, March.—To Yokohama; Miss E. Makeham, Mr N. Yoshioke, Rev. Buncombe, Miss Burcombe. To Kobe; Mr Roebick, Mr Mrs. and Master Bradbury, Rev. and Mrs. Forley. To Shanghai; Miss E. Anderson, H. Blewchamp, Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Brown and infant, Misses B. and P. Harvey, Mr C. K. K. Miss Holland. To Hongkong; Mr and Miss Alabaster, Miss M. Gray, Mr and Mrs F. Austin, Mr Batt.

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Mexico cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station.

Nankin Protectors

MAILS DUE.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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THURSDAY, 9th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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FRIDAY, 10th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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SATURDAY, 11th March.

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SUNDAY, 12th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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MONDAY, 13th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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TUESDAY, 14th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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WEDNESDAY, 15th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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THURSDAY, 16th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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FRIDAY, 17th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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SATURDAY, 18th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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SUNDAY, 19th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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MONDAY, 20th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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TUESDAY, 21st March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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WEDNESDAY, 22nd March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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THURSDAY, 23rd March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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FRIDAY, 24th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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SATURDAY, 25th March.

Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March
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Shanghai, Amoy, 7th March

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Taiyang, Br. ss. 1,355, J. F. Mathews, 6th Mar.—Salmon, 2nd Mar.—J. M. & Co.
Wonging, Br. ss. 1,227, J. M. Smith, 7th Mar.—Wah, 2nd Mar., Rice—J. M. & Co.
Kwongwang, Br. ss. 3,738, W. Bickard, 7th Mar.—Swatow, 6th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Atlantic, Fr. ss. 3,738, W. Bickard, 7th Mar.—Swatow, 6th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Yokohama, M. Jap. ss. 4,013, Shinohara, 7th Mar.—Shanghai, 4th Mar., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Chafon, Chinese ss. 654, W. Sinclair, 7th Mar.—Salmon, 2nd Mar., R. Co.—Order.

DEPARTED.

March 4.
Kashan M. for C. W. Tao
Buen M. for Chinampo
Tayo M. for Canton
Myagan M. for Canton
Machon for F. Hama
March 6.
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai
Kaiwan for Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

March 6.
Shanghai for Canton
Shanghai for Canton
Shanghai for Canton
Shanghai for Canton
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Shanghai for Canton
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Shanghai for Canton

SUNDAY, 12th March.

MONDAY, 13th March.

TUESDAY, 14th March.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March.

THURSDAY, 16th March.

FRIDAY, 17th March.

SATURDAY, 18th March.

SUNDAY, 19th March.

MONDAY, 20th March.

TUESDAY, 21st March.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd March.

THURSDAY, 23rd March.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 10.40—The anticyclone now central over the Gulf of Pechili. The northern depression has passed into the Pacific.

The Indo-China depression has deepened slightly. It is now central to the north of Formosa.

Pressure has decreased slightly in all districts to the south of Shanghai.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China, and fresh easterly to south-easterly winds over the western portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 7th March, a.m.

Station Hour.

Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather.

Wootock 6a 23.83 77 1

Namroo 5a 23.83 77 1

Hakodate 23.83 77 1

Tokio 23.83 77 1

Kobe 23.83 77 1

Yokohama 23.83 77 1

Shanghai 23.83 77 1

Amoy 23.83 77 1

Swatow 23.83 77 1

Taiwan 23.83 77 1

Formosa 23.83 77 1

China 23.83 77 1

Japan 23.83 77 1

India 23.83 77 1

Europe 23.83 77 1

Africa 23.83 77 1

Australia 23.83 77 1

South America 23.83 77 1

North America 23.83 77 1

Asia 23.83 77 1

Oceania 23.83 77 1

Antarctica 23.83 77 1

Arctic 23.83 77 1

Equatorial 23.83 77 1

Polar 23.83 77 1

Subtropical 23.83 77 1

Subpolar 23.83 77 1

Equatorial 23.83 77 1

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Subpolar 23.83 77 1

Equatorial 23.83 77 1

Polar 23.83 77 1

Subtropical 23.83 77 1

Subpolar 23.83 77 1

Equatorial 23.83 77 1

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MONDAY 6th. FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY.

The Highly Emotional Dramatic Photoplay

"THE NIGGER."

Don't fail to See this Wonderful Screen Production.

FRIDAY 10th.

Return Visit of TOM MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.

In the Detective Comedy "CAROLINA."

See Waffles as the Detective.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

The Magnificent Drama

DENISE

In 6 parts.

From the famous piece of Alexandre Dumas.

Al o: Louise is not Jealous.

comedy in 2 parts.

etc., etc.

NOTICES.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES

IN WAR TIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

a Comedy in 3 Acts
By B. MacDonald Hastings
& Eden Phillpotts.

—Last Year's great London Success—
Second Performance, MONDAY, 6th inst., at 9.15 p.m.

Third and Final Performance, SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 9.15 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted at Half Price.

Prices—\$4—\$3—\$2—
BLUE CROSS FUND.

EIGHT PER